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FOCUS

Why you've been hearing chirping noises

By Clayton Jones

Welcome back to . . . the brown siskin . . . the Peregrine falcon . . . the wood thrush . . . and a host of other bird species now more numerous in the United States.

Some are bouncing back after a decade of threatened extinction.

Ornithologists are uncertain why American bird populations are booming, but they say the turning point might be the virtual ban on DDT use in the U.S. two years ago.

Large doses of that pesticide in the 50s and 60s wound up creating egg shells so thin that they broke beneath the weight of a parent bird.

Today, after active campaigns to reverse the downward slide of more than 30 bird species affected by DDT, bird watchers in the U.S. now predict song-filled spring. In fact, they say, noise from the whistles, chirps, coos, trills, honks, buzzes, and warbles of redundant flocks of migrating birds will be resounding.

Some birds — such as the California condor and the whooping crane, with only about 50 left of each — remain perilously close to extinction. Environmentalists caution that land-use tactics, hunters, and pollutants threaten other populations, too.

Some considered pests

But there is no doubt that certain species, such as the barn swallow, 1-wing blackbird, common grackle, & cowbird, are so plentiful that they are considered pests in certain areas. In February, the U.S. Army unsuccessfully tried to kill an estimated 12 million to 14 million blackbirds roosting on the Kentucky-Tennessee border after the birds caused a health hazard to people and animals, potential aviation hazards, and serious property damage.

Other factors are contributing to the bird boom. More people are putting out winter bird feeders. Suburban and highway landscaping provides trees, lawns, shrubs, and flowers suitable for nesting sites. Milder winters recently and tougher hunting laws have saved some birds from slaughter. A harbinger of the fluctuating trend was the landing of a rare Siberian gull, called a Ross's gull, on the shores of Massachusetts this March. The nation's bird watchers checked by the hundreds to catch a glimpse of this bird's unexpected visitor in the U.S.

A yearly bird census conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under Chandler S. Robbins, director of nongame bird studies and co-author of "Birds of North America," has other highlights:

• Cardinals, mockingbirds, titmice, goshawks, herring gulls, Carolina wrens, red-eyed vireos, morning doves, robins, white-tailed kites, and red thrushes show healthy flocks signs of expanding territories.

• The cattle egret, an African bird introduced to the U.S. through South America several years ago, has reared an average 12 percent a year since 1966 while the Western bluebird is conquering the East at 1 percent a year.

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Good-bye to Hue—a South Vietnamese family, looking for safety

New Saudi ruler: a smooth transition

Continued political
stability seen hopeful
under King Khalid

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
The transition of power to Saudi Arabia's new king, Khalid ibn Abdul Aziz, after the assassination of King Faisal, took place swiftly and smoothly.

The implication is that King Faisal himself, a wise, cautious, and methodical man, had carefully provided the machinery for his succession.

The smooth transition also encouraged hopes that the stability enjoyed by the wealthy oil kingdom under Faisal's rule would be maintained.

Khalid, a brother of King Faisal, was crown prince and first deputy prime minister. His first act on succeeding to the throne was to name Faisal's half brother, Prince Fahd, as his own crown prince.

Prince Fahd's support is vital for the new king.



Khalid, the new King

Aramco



By a staff photographer

Fahd, new Crown Prince

Aviation, he rarely has traveled abroad.

Under the conservative and almost puritanical reign of Faisal, Khalid's functions had been mainly to act as chief of protocol, always at Faisal's side on ceremonial occasions, but never in active charge of affairs of state.

Because of this lack of experience and his somewhat retiring personality, many Saudis have long thought that Khalid might withdraw in favor of Prince Fahd.

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Where can Saigon draw the line?

It now looks as if South Vietnamese Army
may unravel down coast below Da Nang

By Daniel Sotherland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

SAIGON
With the Vietnamese troops now driving into heavily populated coastal areas, the main question being asked here at the moment is where will Saigon's Army be able to draw the line?

To determine the answer, President Thieu has ordered a reorganization of his Cabinet into a "combat government" that would mobilize the anti-Communist forces for making such a stand, Saigon radio announced on Tuesday.

Many military observers see considerable logic in President Thieu's

decision more than a week ago to begin ordering withdrawals from outlying areas in the face of major North Vietnamese troop movements.

For some months now, a number of military experts had been saying that isolated cities such as Kontum in the Central Highlands could not be held in the face of concerted attacks, at least not without the support of the U.S. Air Force.

It was the heavy use of American B-52 bombers which was decisive in beating off North Vietnamese attacks against Kontum during the big offensive of 1972.

Without such massive intervention,

President Thieu's Army now is simply spread too thin to try to hold everything as Mr. Thieu once pledged he would do. So the withdrawals, coupled with an attempt to cling to the densely populated coastal areas as well as most of the rich Mekong delta to the south of Saigon, have made sense.

But Mr. Thieu has been taking a big risk. Once they began, the withdrawals carried with them the danger of creating a psychology of defeat among government officers and panic among anti-Communist civilians.

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Sunpower for U.S. homes—getting builders involved

1,000 solar-heated buildings made U.S. priority target

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Solar heating systems in more than 1,000 homes and commercial buildings across the U.S. is the goal of a new government program now being launched.

"First round of the plan," says a key official of the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), "is to involve builders in each region with manufacturers of existing solar equipment."

The government, he added, then will act as "a kind of marriage broker," in some cases financing the difference between installing standard heating and a solar system in a building.

Out of the program, said Robert C. Seamans Jr., administrator of ERDA, will hopefully come a network of manufacturers, turning out sun-powered heating and cooling systems, available to commercial builders.

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Balance sheet on Mideast war prospects: still reason for hope

By Geoffrey Godsall
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The uncertainty following the assassination of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia adds to the risks in the Middle East now that United States Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's step-by-step diplomacy has apparently collapsed. But in the general gloom, there remain circumstances and arguments perhaps tipping the scales against renewal of all-out Arab-Israeli war.

Taking the dangers first:

• The above-mentioned Saudi uncertainty.

• The possibility that the UN peacekeeping forces' mandate will not be renewed in late April (Israel-Egypt front) and late May (Israel-Syria front) because either the Arab or Israeli Governments object — thus closing the door to armed clashes.

• The boasting of the Arab radicals (Syria and the Palestinians) argument that the Kissinger approach was bound to fail, and the corresponding loss of prestige of Arab moderates (Egyptian President Sadat) who had embraced the Kissinger approach.

• The entry of the Soviet Union center stage if — as is expected — the Geneva Middle East conference is reconvened in April or May. Moscow can be expected to exploit the situation to its maximum advantage.

• The temptation to the Arabs as a whole to overestimate their potential to accelerate the benefits accruing to them from the changed balance in the Middle East since the October, 1973, war — even through another round of war.

• The temptation to the Israelis to overestimate their ability to sit out the present situation without its de-

teriorating to their long-term disadvantage — and security.

• The temptation to Israeli hawkish — particularly if Arab saber-rattling offers a rationale — to consider some renewed military action to "cut the Arabs down to size" and to gain time.

Now the entries in the ledger that could tilt things against renewal of all-out war:

• Initial signs from Saudi Arabia that the King Khalid-Crown Prince Fahd tandem will continue the late King Faisal's conservative and basically pro-U.S. policies. The shock of the latter's assassination could deter other members of the royal family from the power struggle, which might have ensued under other circumstances.

• The possibility that the convening of the Geneva conference in the near future could result in pressure (including that of both the U.S. and U.S.S.R.) in favor of the renewal of the UN peacekeeping forces' mandate.

• Israel's need, perceived by its present pragmatic leadership, to seek long-term security through long-term acceptance by its Arab neighbors. An Israeli military action would hinder, not hasten, that day. So too would

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To our readers

As has already been announced, The Christian Science Monitor will convert to compact format Tuesday, April 1.

The easier-to-handle compact Monitor will contain double the present number of pages, but the pages will be half their present size.

The compact Monitor will carry the same amount and quality of national and international news, along with all the features presently published. None will be eliminated.

Meanwhile, the Monitor will launch a new weekly international edition, edited in Boston, and printed in London. The first issue will be dated Monday, April 7. The weekly international edition will be a composite of news and features from the daily editions, plus new material prepared especially for overseas readers.

The international edition will be available only to readers outside North America. Overseas subscribers who wish to continue subscribing to the Monitor's daily editions will receive them by mail from the United States.

S. Africa's new challenge

By Humphrey Tyler
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town
The white South African government of Prime Minister John Vorster is facing a crisis in its relations with the more than two million people in the country who are of mixed racial descent, the so-called "Coloreds."

(White in South Africa number close to four million, people of Asian origin over 600,000, while the Bantu or blacks account for over 15 million of the population, according to 1970 census figures.)

The Coloreds have returned a militantly anti-apartheid party to power in their separate Colored Representative Council. This party is demanding an immediate end to the government's "separate development" policy, and immediate representation for Coloreds in the central white Parliament.

Political-rights concern

The new Colored leader is Sonny Leon, an affable former World War II sergeant major who is bitter that he does not have the same political rights as a white man, even though he fought for his country. His Labour Party won 81 of the 40 seats at stake in the election.

Eight of the rest went to the Federal Party members whom the Labourites look upon as stooges of the white government.

In addition to the 40 representatives elected to the Colored Council, the white government itself appoints another 20. After the previous election, it used these nominated seats to pack the council with Federal Party men who had lost their own elections — giving that party a slight overall majority. But whatever it does this time, Mr. Leon and his Labour Party have a clear majority, even if it is slender.

Confrontation planned

During the election campaign, Mr. Leon made it clear that his policy was to confront the white government directly on all controversial issues, and to demand immediate equal citizenship and full rights for the Colored people. As for the Colored Representative Council and the present machinery set up to administer Colored affairs, he threatened to shut it down. (The council has limited legislative powers over the Colored community, and its five-member executive is responsible for such matters as management of the community's finances, education, welfare, and pensions.)

In reply the white government quickly prepared legislation which would enable it to take over the administration of Colored affairs from the Colored Council if Mr. Leon carried out his threat.

At the same time, the government also assured Mr. Leon that it would not try to deprive him of the "fruits of victory" by packing the council's nominated seats with his political opponents. According to the white Minister of Colored Affairs, Dr. S. W. van der Merwe, the government would try to find the "best possible candidates who will serve the best interests of the Colored people" whatever their politics.

Work through council

This seems to have placated Mr. Leon somewhat, and his latest word is that he will now try working through the Colored Council to achieve his aim of political equality, instead of closing it down and restoring to a total political boycott of the white government and all it stands for.

The white government will obviously try to prove to Mr. Leon that this approach is worthwhile.

The Colored Affairs Minister, Dr. Van der Merwe, rapidly welcomed Mr. Leon's decision to "confront the government through dialogue" rather than by boycotting the whole system, and acknowledged that all racial groups in the country were entitled to "full citizenship." He added, "It is on the approach to the concept of what full equality means and about how it is to be achieved that we might differ. Equality as such has not and should not be denied by the government." If people were to think rationally and realize the "problems of our time" there would be a solution, he said.

Road suggested

One road to this solution that the government has suggested already is that special cabinet councils consisting of equal numbers of white cabinet ministers and their Colored counterparts should meet to discuss matters of common concern. This is one of the things that is likely to be discussed when Mr. Leon meets the white Prime Minister, John Vorster, face to face within the next month or so.

However that works out, there is no doubt that Mr. Leon's election will give the movement to end discrimination based on race a powerful new impetus.

Morton leading for '76 campaign manager

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

President Ford plans to turn the Republican Party reins over to his campaign manager in 1976. And the man who heads the list of candidates for that position is Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton.

This information, from those close to the President, also includes the assertion that Mr. Ford is currently quite satisfied with the performance of the current Republican National Chairman, Mary Louise Smith.

Mrs. Smith, however, is viewed by the President — these sources assert — as somewhat of an interim appointment.

Would she be replaced in 1976? In a breakfast meeting with reporters, Mrs. Smith described her present position as "firm," and said that the President had been talking to her in terms she interprets as a desire for her to stay on in 1976.

But the sources maintain that Mrs. Smith either will be replaced or put in

a position where the *de facto* party leadership will go to someone else — at least after the national convention.

The sources say that a new advisory group soon will play the leading role in the bid to re-elect the President — a role it will relinquish after the convention to a campaign manager who may or may not be given the chairman's title.

The sources indicate that Mrs. Smith, who the President considers to be most conscientious and effective administrator, may keep her title, continuing to play a "nurs and bolts" role.

Leadership mantle

But in a presidential year, party leadership falls to those who are involved in the re-electing of the President.

This position will not belong to Mrs. Smith, the sources say.

Often, too, in presidential campaigns throughout the years, the new campaign manager also becomes the new party chairman.

When Mrs. Smith was selected as party chairman soon after Mr. Ford took over as President, the appoint-

ment evoked a considerable amount of criticism among Republican members of Congress and state and local leaders.

Stature questioned

In fact, at least one top adviser to the President (now departed) favored Mrs. Smith's displacement. He said that the "pros" in the party — "or at least too many of them" — don't think Mrs. Smith has the stature for the job. He said she was "liked" — that almost everyone called her a "nice lady." But that this was "not enough."

However, recent soundings by this newspaper both here and around the country, indicate that Republican leaders are much more content now with Mrs. Smith's performance. There seem to be none among the President's advisers who are intent on getting rid of her — at least not before next year.

Mr. Morton is a former national chairman and, before that, a member of the House of Representatives. He is also one of those officials who are considered to be close advisers of the



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Morton — Ford's choice?

President — as well as a long-time and warm friend of Mr. Ford.

Presidential chief of staff Donald Rumsfeld also was mentioned as a "possible" campaign manager — although Mr. Rumsfeld was thought to be too valuable to the President in his present position to be freed for the political-year assignment.

Hanoi military impresses Pentagon

U.S. analysts surprised by speed of thrust and power of Red units

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A number of Pentagon officials privately give high marks to what they see as the "battle flexibility" and "decisiveness" of the North Vietnamese military advance in the past several weeks.

It is clear that the Communist assault of the past has stunned many military analysts here, both by the ferocity and speed of the advance, as well as the sudden pullback out of the Central Highlands by South Vietnam.

All told, it is estimated here that there are some 335,000 North Vietnamese soldiers in South Vietnam, almost all of them combat, as opposed to support, troops.

Reserves move

In organization, however, which is proving to be a key to the Communist offensive, that means at least 14 Army divisions in the South, each ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 men.

More than 50,000 North Vietnamese troops are believed to have been sent south since the beginning of the year. Another force of at least a division level is believed in Laos, used as a backup force.

Saigon, meanwhile, has some 1.1

million men in uniform, but many of those forces are support forces, or belong to popular forces and regional forces brigades, and are unavailable for regular military units.

Some analysts, in fact, put actual South Vietnamese combat units at around 300,000 men — less than that of the North.

The comprehensiveness of the Communist assault is believed underscored by the movement to the buffer zone above South Vietnam of important units of Hanoi's strategic reserve. This is one factor leading some analysts to believe that North Vietnam may want to mount an all-out assault on Saigon this year, rather than wait until 1976, as has been thought, when the U.S. presumably would be preoccupied by presidential elections.

Now, says one Pentagon analyst, the new, increasingly "isolationist" mood in Congress may have moved that timetable forward.

Key elements in the Communist drive, as seen here:

1. Flexibility: "The Communists have proven themselves to be masters of timing and maneuverability," says one Pentagon official. "I really don't think many of us here thought they could respond that quickly to openings."

2. Firepower and equipment. It is

generally accepted here that North Vietnam, which has received up to \$1.6 billion in aid from the Soviet Union and China last year, by one account is pouring its best equipment south from heavy artillery to tanks. In the past several days of heavy fighting around Hue and the provincial capitals of Tam Ky and Quang Ngai, all of which fell, heavy concentrations of tanks were used against retreating government forces.

Defense viewpoints

Only recently, Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger expressed the prevalent view here when he said that he saw "no immediate crisis" in South Vietnam, compared with neighboring Cambodia.

Press spokesman William Beecher, moreover, said that the Pentagon did not foresee a "countrywide offensive" coming at this time, although he said that the possibility could not be precluded.

Now all that has changed. "Of course the Communist offensive is impressive," said one official here.

Another, half in jest, half seriously, said the possibility of a Communist offensive in the Mekong Delta subsequently pressing on Saigon from both the north, south, and west cannot be ruled out in the next several weeks.

Moscow, Bonn spar over West Berlin

By Paul Wohl
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Political relations between Moscow and Bonn show signs of strain, with West Berlin once again becoming a bone of contention between the two capitals.

And by appointing Pyotr A. Abramov, a veteran of Soviet German policy, ambassador to East Germany, the Kremlin has put its best man forward.

The Soviets are worried by a toughening attitude on West Germany's part toward the Soviet Union. In order

to ward off an all-out victory of the opposition Christian Democrats, which has been gaining in recent state elections, the Free Democratic Party of Dr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Foreign Minister and deputy chancellor in Bonn's ruling coalition with the Social Democrats, has repeatedly advocated dealing with the Soviet Union from "a position of strength."

The principal testing ground of this policy is the interpretation of the Berlin agreement of Sept. 3, 1971, signed by the wartime allies — the United States, Soviet Union, Britain and France. Annex II of this agreement states that "the Western sectors

of the city are not part of the Federal Republic [West Germany] and are not to be governed by the Federal Republic."

According to Bonn, it is in the spirit of the quadripartite agreement to "develop" the federal presence in West Berlin. Moscow, on the contrary, seeks to freeze or reduce this presence.

The issue has become a hot one since Dr. Genscher last year demonstratedly sought to "activate" Bonn's Berlin policy. This more active policy was highlighted by the establishment in the Western sector of a new federal Office for Protection of the Environment. Another recent development which vexed Moscow was the dispatch to West Berlin of 560 West German police agents to search for the kidnappers of West Berlin's Christian Democratic leader Peter Lorenz.

Confronted with various other German initiatives, the Kremlin in the first week of March decided to replace its ambassador in East Berlin by Mr. Abramov, and to make the incumbent, Mikhail T. Yefremov, a former Soviet deputy premier, ambassador in Vienna.

Mr. Abramov, who has twice been decorated with the Order of Lenin, was ambassador in East Berlin from 1962 to 1971, when he was made head of the central committee's international affairs department, an indication of his exceptionally high standing in the party.

The development of more business-like relations between the two German states may have raised problems for Moscow. A need for closer control of the situation in Berlin must have been felt. The jovial Mr. Yefremov, less experienced in German affairs, no longer seems to have been up to the task.

To emphasize the importance of this latest diplomatic shift, it was made known in Moscow that Anatoli Grusko, son of Foreign Minister and politbureau member Andrei Grusko, would be appointed minister to East Germany, a rank second to that of ambassador, and that several of Mr. Abramov's associates during his first tenure in East Berlin would accompany him.

Pakistan finds good reasons for closer ties with China

By Qutubuddin Aziz
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Karachi, Pakistan
The somewhat odd partnership between China and Pakistan continues to blossom in their mutual self-interest.

For China, the advantages are mostly political, as witnessed by Pakistan's support of Chinese policies on Cambodia. The Bhutto government acted promptly in extending diplomatic recognition three years ago to the Cambodian Communist-dominated "National Union" government, headquartered in Peking under the nominal leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Now Pakistan has just offered a friendly reception to the visiting Foreign Minister of the Cambodian insurgents, Sarin Chhak, who used the occasion to declare to the world (on March 22): "We are now at the triumphant last stage of our struggle."

Just a week earlier, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had presided at a glittering ceremony to mark the opening of a new Chinese-built sugar mill near his home town, Larkana.

It was one more example of the kind of benefits Pakistan receives on its part from the China partnership in Asia.

Some of the returns are political, such as Chinese support in its quarrels with India. But the major benefit probably is economic — added muscle for Pakistan's growing industrial strength.

In addition to its loan of \$3.5 million to build the big new sugar mill, Peking sent a team of engineers and technicians who helped the Pakistanis complete the project in barely a year. The facility will give a major boost to Pakistan's current efforts to become self-sufficient in sugar.

A striking feature of the new sugar mill is that most of its machinery was fabricated in the earlier Chinese-built heavy machinery complex at Taxila, some 40 miles from the Pakistani capital, Islamabad. The Chinese now are busy adding a large foundry and forge to the complex.

A fertilizer factory and a textile mill in the North West Frontier Province are among other industrial projects Pakistan is currently building with Chinese aid.

Till last year, Peking's economic aid to Pakistan totaled \$220 million in very-low-interest loans and \$110 million in grants — not including the value of the Chinese military hardware supplied to Pakistan since 1965.

China, along with Japan, also is one of Pakistan's major trading partners in Asia.

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Nationalism deeply involved

The strikes are involved with Trinidadian nationalism. Although the oil workers' union has not officially ordered a strike, leftist labor leaders within the organization want the entire oil industry nationalized.

In this connection, they have urged workers to stay away from their jobs at the Texaco Oil Company refinery — one of the world's largest refineries — about 35 miles from Port of Spain, the two-island nation's capital.

The leftist union leaders are demanding a 147 percent wage boost over the current hourly wage rate of \$1.92. Texaco had offered a 50 percent hike.

Because close to 7,000 workers heeded the call of the leftist labor leaders to stay away from work, Texaco has shut down the refinery for more than two weeks.

Fuel shortage triggered

While government-owned refineries were continuing to operate, they were unable to fill the gap left by the Texaco shutdown, which caused an extreme shortage of gasoline and other fuels on the islands.

The Williams government sought to bring the labor leaders and Texaco officials together, but labor has shown an unwillingness to join in government-sponsored talks, partly because the labor leaders oppose the Williams administration.

Meanwhile, sugar workers who work on government lands have slowed this year's harvest. More than 10,000 workers are involved. Their union officials want a 100 percent wage increase over the current \$35 per week salary, a sum the government says it cannot afford to pay.



By R. Norman Metheny, staff photographer
Deposed Emperor Selassie

What's to become of Selassie?

Indefinite jailing likely for deposed emperor

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya
What is likely to happen to Ethiopia's deposed emperor, Haile Selassie?

Abolition of the country's traditional monarchy by the left-leaning military government focuses attention anew on the former ruler's role and plight.

One encounters a variety of answers to the question in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, all of them necessarily speculative.

The most pessimistic view is that Haile Selassie someday might be shot by the military in a hasty panic move. This presumes that the ruling Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) suddenly confronts a counter-coup and finds it necessary to fight it off.

"The PMAC is known to be quick on the trigger," a foreign resident in Addis says. "If it gets into an all-out fight, its impulse might well be to kill the Emperor and all other remaining hostages."

Embattled government

This "shoot everyone in sight" theory harks back to the PMAC massacre of 58 military and civilian officials last November. It assumes a similar vengeful attitude of an embattled government at the last moment.

Some of the men executed last year are considered less guilty of serious crimes than a number of detainees who were not slain, indicating the unpredictable nature of the executions at that time.

More prevalent today, however, is the moderate view that the military government intends to hold the former emperor in detention indefinitely.

"The PMAC knows the unfavorable impact his execution would engender," another informant noted. "I think they would avoid that at all costs. But they cannot let him circulate here, lest he become a center of resistance or sympathy. And they cannot let him go into exile lest he become a rival government abroad. So they will keep him as he is."

Unofficial view

Some members of the 120-man Derg, or military council, are understood to be eager to see the Emperor brought to trial for his alleged misdeeds. But the unofficial view in Addis is that this probably will not happen, since a guilty verdict almost certainly would require execution, with all the domestic and foreign backlash that would entail.

"Everyone is better served with the present state of suspended animation of Haile Selassie," the same informant said.

Some reports claim the Emperor, despite detention in one of his former palaces, still regards himself as Ethiopia's ruler.

"It doesn't mean he still believes he is actually in charge of the government," an Ethiopian explained. "But the regal life was his for 44 years and he could not change his conduct even if he wanted to."

Collective leadership

One hears few expressions of sympathy for the Emperor's present plight from Ethiopians. He still is better off than the overwhelming majority of his former subjects.

The familiar Haile Selassie visage continues to adorn Ethiopia's currency and postage, even though he has not been seen by outsiders since he was dethroned last September.

In place of this one dominant, highly visible man, his successors have chosen the cloak of collective leadership. The Derg insists on "collectivity," which apparently means no predominant figure at the top, publicly.

Northern Ireland told to try again

Both sides dubious as Wilson announces election for new constitutional convention

By Jonathan Harsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin
British Prime Minister Harold Wilson flew into Belfast Tuesday for a one-day visit, and announced that elections to a local constitutional convention will be held on May 1.

The 78-member convention, Mr. Wilson said, would have only one task: to devise a form of government, based on the sharing of power between Protestants and Roman Catholics, which would be acceptable to both communities.

The Prime Minister warned that no British Government or Parliament would ratify a constitution which was not balanced and fair to all the people of Northern Ireland.

Prospects slim

But Northern Irish leaders of all hues give the constitutional convention only a slim prospect of success. They believe it unlikely that voters will break with the old sectarian patterns to elect new men. They also doubt that the present cease-fire being observed by the illegal Irish Republican Army (IRA) will last.

Many of them feel that Mr. Wilson is the wrong man to solve their problems.

Protestants, proud of their British citizenship, largely distrust him. They recall that as leader of the British opposition, he met with leaders of the provisional IRA and drew up a detailed plan for phased Irish unification.



By R. Norman Metheny, staff photographer

Wilson meets North Irish

Protestant leader Ian Paisley turned down an invitation to lunch with Mr. Wilson during the Prime Minister's brief visit — because a year ago Mr. Wilson called Ulster Protestants spongers for living on British subsidies.

Catholic view

Roman Catholics remember instead Mr. Wilson's last visit 11 months ago. He then promised to take whatever means necessary to support the province's first joint Protestant-Catholic power-sharing local executive.

Catholics believe that Mr. Wilson

broke this promise last May when he allowed extreme Protestant action to topple that executive.

The British answer both Protestant and Catholics the same way — work out a settlement for yourselves.

Full-page newspaper advertisements urge this "do-it-yourself" message on Northern Ireland's voters. Ulstermen, who for 50 years elected their local Parliament solely on religious lines, are told that the new constitutional convention will not be a parliament nor an assembly, will have no government or opposition parties, will not make laws, will not be responsible for administering the general services of Northern Ireland. Its sole task will be to talk about the province's future.

British in charge

The British will govern Northern Ireland while the convention works out a new government formula.

If and when the convention recommends new arrangements, the British Parliament, as the sovereign authority in Northern Ireland, will have the final say.

Roman Catholics hope this formula means Mr. Wilson will continue direct rule by Britain unless Protestants agree to power-sharing.

The main Protestant political group, the United Ulster Unionists, insists that power-sharing is unworkable and that Mr. Wilson and the British Government must again bend to the wishes of the Protestant majority.

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There is no greater-French plan for a Latinized Africa. It is simply that even ex-colonial emotion dies hard and francophones must stick together compared with the anglophones. There are very few of them left.

Concern over markets

In particular, they are fearful lest Nigeria, for example, by far the best-going business concern in black Africa, cut them out of their traditional French markets.

Since their produce is almost wholly primary, they did not get quite the black-and-white assurances that they required.

Nigeria, after all, has oil.

What they did get were two things:

1. The presence on African soil of the French President. (It would really have been better not to keep him

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African ex-colonies exhort France

By John Cadman
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
The French have a word for it: Francophonie.

Roughly translated, it means those countries, other than France, which speak French and which are imbued with French "culture."

Hardly a week goes by in Paris without some politician, normally a Gaullist, making some prediction, culturally nationalist in tone, affirming that by the year 2000 a number of people throughout the world will be speaking French. The wish behind the thoughts is that they will be thinking French, too.

The greater part of French speakers outside metropolitan France are not, as some might think, in New Orleans, or even in Canada. They are in the ex-French colonies of Africa.

Summit held

President Giscard d'Estaing of France has just been to visit them, at their invitation. The Franco-African summit was held at the capital of the Central African Republic of Bangui, situated between Cameroon and Sudan.

The summit hosted by the Central

French, after all, has oil.

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California drivers shrink from cost of smog controls

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles
Californians, eager to rid themselves of oppressive auto smog, are still not sure what price they are willing to pay to do it.

Witness the current controversy over so-called NOX devices which, by law, are required on all 1968 to 1970 model cars. If legislation passed last year continues to stand, more than 1.8 million car owners in six southern California counties will need to install the \$35 engine gadgets by the end of March. They are supposed to reduce oxides of nitrogen in auto emissions — a key smog ingredient.

Winds of repeal blow

However, despite the strong support of California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. and his smog-fighting Air Resources Board (ARB) — the NOX device law now faces strong possibility of legislative repeal.

Several weeks ago public outcry was triggered when the California Highway Patrol started a crackdown on motorists who had not installed the device. (The program has been phased in gradually since January according to license numbers. However, all 1968 to 1970 models will be subject to it by the end of this month.)

State lawmakers — including many who had staunchly backed the anti-smog measure — now say they are receiving bushels of mail asking for repeal.

The poor and jobless complain they cannot afford the \$35 installation fee. Others complain that the NOX devices sharply curtail gasoline efficiency — at a time when fuel prices are high and gas is relatively scarce.

Further, even pollution experts clash in their assessments of the effectiveness of the program. ARB director Thomas Quinn flatly says NOX will cut pollution levels — especially in auto-congested areas like Los Angeles. However, Los Angeles Air Pollution Control officials disagree. They see little positive effect on the atmosphere and they say that eventually — as older model cars disappear from the road — the problem will be resolved.

Anti-NOX groups recently prodded a Santa Barbara court to stay citations and fines as a result of noncompliance until the Legislature has an opportunity to review the law — and perhaps repeal it.

A temporary injunction against enforcement runs out Wednesday, March 28. Backers will try to extend it.

Legislative action due

Meanwhile, a repeal bill, sponsored by state Sen. Omar L. Raines, is due for airing by the Assembly Ways and Means Committee after Easter. A vote by the full Legislature is likely late next week.

Meanwhile, sponsors of repeal legislation promise to try and reimburse those who already have installed the NOX device by giving them a \$35 rebate on next year's auto registration fees.

A just-released California poll shows that 75 percent of California motorists favor erasing auto pollution — indicating a choice of "clean exhaust — lower mileage" over "higher mileage-dirty exhaust."

However, they want Detroit to do the job — says one close observer. Paying the price out of their own pockets is another matter — he says.

Integration struggle goes on

Detroit still faces busing of thousands

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

schools will simply move out of the city.

In 1970, a federal-court suit filed by the NAACP as a result of the state law blocking high-school integration in Detroit soon turned into one of the most important school-integration cases since the 1954 decision declaring unconstitutional the segregated schools of the South.

The Michigan law, requiring students to attend the schools nearest their homes, was quickly struck down. And in June, 1972, the late U.S. District Judge Stephen J. Roth ordered Detroit and 52 suburban-school districts linked in a city-suburban integration plan involving 780,000 students.

Order struck down

Last July, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down Judge Roth's order, 5-4. But the court also specifically called for a Detroit desegregation plan.

The Detroit School Board has under study a plan that would involve busing about 35,000 students at 122 city elementary schools, as well as some high schools.

The NAACP is developing a plan which calls for more extensive busing to make every school in the city reflect the percentage of black students citywide — more than 70 percent black.

The plans must be delivered to U.S. District Judge Robert E. deMascio by April 1.

CIA expected to sell ship

By the Associated Press

Washington

A \$350 million salvage ship built for a CIA mission to recover a sunken Soviet submarine will not be used by the agency again and probably will be sold, the Washington Star says.

Quoting authoritative sources, the newspaper said the ship, Glomar Explorer, "has outlived its usefulness to the CIA now that its cover of being a marine mining ship for Howard Hughes' Summa Corporation has been blown."

Officials speculate the ship will wind up for sale through the General Services Administration.

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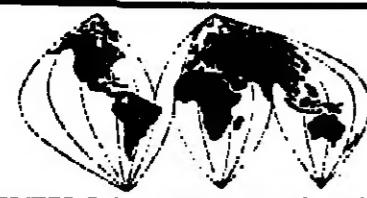
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The Navy



EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Ford threatens veto, may work over Easter

Washington

President Ford might veto a recession-fighting tax cut exceeding his request and forego an Easter holiday in order to press Congress to act quickly on a measure to his liking, his spokesman said Tuesday.

Press Secretary Ron Nessen told newsmen Ford "might want to veto" a compromise tax bill now being negotiated in a Senate-House conference, and abandon tentative plans to fly Saturday to Palm Springs, Calif., for a nine-day vacation.

Asked why Mr. Ford would remain in Washington, Mr. Nessen said, "He wants to stay here until a tax bill is passed."

Officials also reported that the worsening Middle East situation following the collapse of Egyptian-Israeli negotiations for a new Sinai accord, as well as the assassination of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, were factors being considered.

U.S. Army chief of staff to size up Viet situation

Washington

Gen. Fred Weyand, U.S. Army chief of staff, was scheduled to fly to Saigon on Wednesday, March 26, to study the worsening military situation in South Vietnam and recommend possible new American assistance, the White House announced Tuesday.

President Ford personally instructed General Weyand — a former American commander in Vietnam — to make the trip. The White House said that Graham Martin, U.S. Ambassador to Saigon, would accompany General Weyand.

Kissinger now looks to Latin America

Washington

State Department officials are pressing forward with plans for Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's Latin American tour amid speculation that it will start on April 6 in Buenos Aires.

The officials declined to give any details, saying that the visit was still being arranged and pointing out that Dr. Kissinger had just returned from the Middle East.

The officials declined to name the

countries which Dr. Kissinger will visit, but in addition to Argentina, they are likely to include Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Venezuela.

Richardson, skiing, caught by snow slide

London

Elliot L. Richardson, the new United States Ambassador to Britain, was caught in a snow slide while skiing at St. Anton in Austria Tuesday but



staff photo

Ambassador Richardson escaped unhurt, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said here.

The Ambassador, who presented his credentials to Queen Elizabeth last Friday, was submerged by the snow but dug himself out quickly. He lost his glasses, his hat, and his ski poles. His wife, Anne, was partly submerged by the snow, but was unhurt.

North Korean spy tunnel reportedly intercepted

Seoul

South Korean and U.S. military

engineers digging an "intercept" tunnel have succeeded in penetrating a North Korean spy tunnel bored under the demilitarized zone, the Defense Ministry announced.

A spokesman said only a limited investigation was possible because of foul air and the need to proceed with caution.

The engineers began digging the intercept shaft March 1 after the North Korean tunnel was discovered 50 yards below the surface and 800 yards south of the demarcation line that runs through the middle of the demilitarized zone. The demilitarized zone is about 2½ miles wide.

A similar tunnel was found last November and last week a north Korean defector disclosed that he had worked on a third tunnel near Panmunjom, the neutral truce village 35 miles north of Seoul.

Foreign-tax credit loss called 'devastating' to oil

New York

The vice-chairman of the Mobil Oil Corporation said here a Senate proposal to eliminate the foreign tax credit and impose a U.S. income tax of 24 percent on all foreign-source earnings would have a "devastating" impact upon U.S. international oil companies."

Herman J. Schmidt told a press conference the proposal would affect the profitability and the ability of U.S. international oil firms to generate and raise needed future capital.

Murder conviction reversed

Philadelphia

A defendant in Pennsylvania now can be acquitted of certain serious crimes by showing he was too drunk to have intended to commit them, the state Supreme Court has ruled.

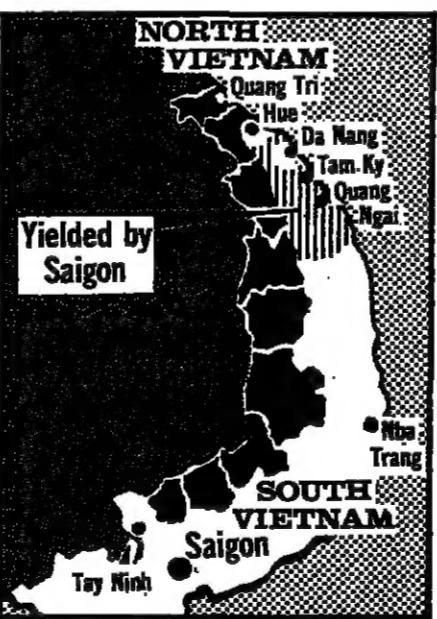
The 4-to-3 decision issued Monday sharply expands a previously restrictive state rule that evidence of extreme intoxication could be used to reduce the degree of a crime, but not to acquit.

In a bitter dissent, three associate justices suggested that all a criminal now needs to carry out a successful robbery or burglary would be a revolver in one hand and a quart of liquor in the other.

"Today, all too many murderers, robbers, burglars, rapists and other felons escape the imposition of justice for unsound reasons," wrote Judge Michael Eagen for the minority. "The present ruling of this court widens that avenue of escape."

The ruling stems from the case of Daniel Graves, who was convicted of burglary, robbery, and first-degree murder, and told a Northampton County jury he was under the influence of LSD and wine when he and two others entered a 75-year-old man's home and robbed him in 1971.

The court decision means a new trial for Graves, who had been sentenced to life in prison.



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

gone quite far along the northern coast, and Mr. Thieu's pledge to hold everything along the coast is quickly being forgotten.

The North Vietnamese have thrust into Route 1, the main north-south highway, at several points between Hue and Da Nang and farther south. If they continue to make progress at the current rate, they should soon be able to seal off Hue and reduce Da Nang, South Vietnam's second largest city, to the status of an isolated enclave.

[Da Nang already is sufficiently cut off so that the United States is believed to have contracted with commercial airliners to begin on Thursday a massive airlift of refugees out of the city at the rate of 10,000 a day, reports the Associated Press, quoting a Western diplomat.]

More unraveling foreseen

According to the most recent reports, Tam Ky and Quang Ngai — the two provincial capitals on the coast just south of Da Nang — already have been abandoned by Saigon forces, and withdrawals also are being made from Hue.

It now is quite possible for some people to conceive of everything "unraveling" all the way down to the 15th parallel around Qui Nhon, 160 miles southeast of Da Nang, or even to Nha Trang, another 100 miles further to the south.

And while it is the focus of attention at the moment, the northern coast is by no means the only place where fighting now is occurring. Some sources see major battles shaping up closer to Saigon — at Tay Ninh, 60 miles northwest of Saigon, and at Xuan Loc, 40 miles to the northeast of the capital.

Chon Thanh, the isolated little town located on Route 18 about 45 miles

directly north of Saigon, was reported under attack on Monday and was given little chance of holding out. An Loc, the rubber-plantation town to the north of Chon Thanh, which was shattered during the 1972 offensive, was abandoned some days ago.

In the meantime, some of the troops who had fought for years to defend or recapture various parts of the northern coastal region appear to be totally stunned by the withdrawal which has been occurring there.

Sergeant couldn't believe it

A paratroop sergeant who was being shifted southward by boat with his unit a few days ago could hardly believe it when he heard that the government-held portion of northernmost Quang Tri province was being abandoned without a fight. He was among the paratroopers who had fought for months in 1972 to recapture the heap of rubble which was once Quang Tri.

The decision to retake an already destroyed city was controversial at the time, but President Thieu apparently viewed it as necessary for purposes of national prestige.

"We were supposed to retake Quang Tri at any price, and I lost 15 of the men in my platoon there," said the sergeant. "And now they're letting it go without a fight."

"I can't think of anything but those 15 men," the sergeant said, with tears in his eyes.

Job for enzymes seen in controlling oil spills

New York

Ocean oil spills, a major environmental hazard of increased offshore drilling in the United States, may soon be controlled and broken down by a special enzyme solution.

Congo, Gambia leaders confer with Moscow

Moscow

This might be West African week in Moscow, writes Monitor correspondent Elizabeth Pond. Congolese President Marian Ngouabi began talks March 25 with top Kremlin leaders. A communiqué was issued on the same day following the Soviet visit of Gambian President Dawda Jawara.

President Ngouabi, heading a 45-man delegation, is paying a highly publicized first visit to the Soviet Union.

The Gambian talks led to an agreement on fishing cooperation and a promise to hold further talks on economic and technical cooperation and expanded exchanges. The communiqué also "noted with satisfaction the achievements of the African peoples in their struggle for... the political and economic liberation of Africa."

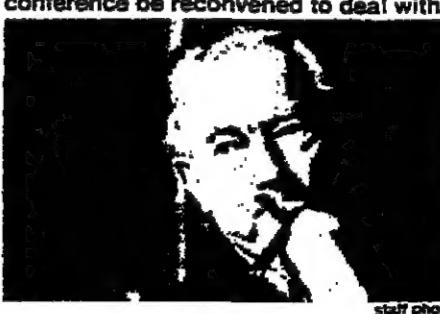
Thomas Cook, the world's biggest travel agency, said here it had agreed to stop newspaper and magazine advertising for trips to South Africa.

A company spokesman said: "We will continue to operate such tours, but we have agreed not to give them any form of overt promotional support."

Cook to stop promoting South African tours

London

Chairman John Cook of the House of Commons Foreign Relations Committee urged President Ford Tuesday to request that the Vietnam peace conference be reconvened to deal with



Sen. John Sparkman

the worsening refugee problem in South Vietnam and Cambodia.

Referring to the increased fighting and flow of refugees, he said the signatories to the 1973 Indo-China cease-fire agreement have a responsibility to consult each other "whenever a violation of the agreement threatens the peace."

Ulster leaders favor Common Market ties

Dublin

Strong support for Britain remaining a Common Market member is coming from Northern Ireland — where industry is specialized and international trade



AP photo

About that chirping

Continued from Page 1

In June, the Peregrine falcon will be reintroduced east of the Rockies where it has been extinct as a breeding bird since the early 1960s when this hunter of other birds nearly succumbed to pesticides.

Ornithologist Dr. Thomas J. Cade of Cornell University recently discovered how to breed Peregrine falcons in captivity. He plans to release more than 20 nestlings into abandoned mammal nests from the Midwest to Massachusetts.

Ungainly favorite

Field investigators see rays of hope for the brown pelican, the ungainly favorite of sandy beaches and mangrove thickets, as it reclaims some of its lost territory on the nation's Southern shores. DDT once brought a calamitous population crash to the osprey, a shoreline fishhawk, in the Northeast. But the technique of "double-clutching" — transferring eggs from a nest in one state to another — has helped the osprey fledge young birds in its old territories.

Other shore birds are returning, says Dr. William Drury, director of the scientific staff at Massachusetts Audubon Society. The snowy egret, the black-crowned night heron, the

Mideast balance: still reason for hope

Continued from Page 1

Israel's sitting tight on its present lines and seeming to widen permanent Israeli settlement on Arab lands held since 1967.

To this can be added the continuing overwhelming interest of the U.S. in seeking a Middle East settlement — even through "other forums" than the Kissinger shuttle-run.

Arab oil is still vital to the U.S. and its Western European and Japanese allies. All-out war would impair the supply of that oil, and the U.S. can be expected to go to considerable lengths to head off all-out war and bring about a compromise peace that both sides can live with.

Original oil sold for \$950— seems it's worth 50 cents

By the Associated Press

What had been appraised as an original oil painting by a famous artist and sold for \$950 turned out to be a cardboard reproduction worth about 50 cents.

S. S. Warner, the antiques dealer who appraised the picture for the Toledo Art Museum, admitted the mistake, saying, "I didn't look closely enough."

The eight-inch by 10-inch picture showing a mother dog and her pups was part of a collection of antiques and art items willed to the museum recently with the condition that they could be sold if found unacceptable.

Mrs. Virginia Hein bought the picture, passing over another painting by the same artist, Edmund Ostrach.

She took it to a frame shop, which gave her the bad news.

Mr. Warner took the picture back and apologized to Mrs. Hein for the

★ 1,000 solar-heated buildings

Continued from Page 1

In addition to the "hardware problems" — that is, the efficiency of the units themselves — a source said, the "program will look at many other aspects important to builders," including local building codes.

Trade unions must be consulted. "What craft, or crafts," asked an official, "installs a solar system? Plumbers, electricians, others?"

Finally, noted a source, there is the question of "sun rights." "Suppose," he said, "an owner installs solar power, then his neighbor plants tall trees, that block out the sunlight. What rights does each property owner have?"

ERDA, a new federal agency charged with overall energy research, will coordinate the solar project. General Electric, Westinghouse, and other U.S. firms will be invited, through government contracts, to develop solar-powered units.

Separately, the FEA — responsible for implementation of U.S. energy policy — "is nearly ready with a massive effort" to tell owners of existing homes and commercial buildings how to save energy, says Roger W. Sant, assistant FEA administrator for conservation and environment.

"There is," he said in an interview, "no barrier except good information" to achieving energy savings in American homes and buildings. Surveys indicate, he added, that "only 30 percent of Americans have turned down their thermostats" since the energy crisis began.

By August, said Mr. Sant, 20 percent of all American households hopefully will receive FEA brochures explaining how to cut energy costs in their homes — through better insulation, for example. Names of qualified contractors will be enclosed.

"In two years," he said, "we hope to have contacted every home in the country," possibly through public utilities, as well as by direct FEA literature.

Standard of California sued by independent dealers

San Francisco

Its own independent dealers have filed a suit against Standard Oil of California, alleging that the firm lowered prices at company-operated stations while boosting the wholesale



Singing for Joy

Opera superstar Beverly Sills explains how success arrived when she ceased chasing it.

News analysis

Botswana welcomes Angolan refugees

In five years, once-destitute Mambukushu have built thriving villages

By Christian P. Potholm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gaborones, Botswana
With the end of the long rains this month, over 2,000 African refugees from Angola will step forward to take their oath of allegiance to the Republic of Botswana.

This group, together with an additional several thousand Africans who already have opted for Botswana citizenship, represents one of the largest and most successful refugee resettlements in sub-Saharan Africa, and a major exception to normal refugee patterns.

At a time when southern Africa is in flux, and many thousands of refugees from the former Portuguese territories of Mozambique and Angola are returning from camps in Tanzania and Zambia, the decision of these refugees to become citizens of their host country is unusual.

And, in view of the reluctance of most African governments to accept permanent refugee resettlement, the Botswana Government's enthusiastic support of these immigrants is worth noting.

Few possessions brought

Driven out of Angola in 1970, after the Portuguese set up "fire free" zones around their villages, the Mambukushu fled south across Namibia (South-West Africa) and into northern Botswana. They carried with them little more than their clothing and cooking pots.

Although welcomed by the Botswana Government, the refugees found them-

selves destitute. They went to makeshift camps at Etshe in northwest Botswana, on the edge of the great Okavango swamp, hundreds of inaccessible miles from the major population centers of the country and the jobs in Gaborones, Serowe, Francistown, and Lobatse. For much of the year it was virtually impossible to get to the nearest large airport at Maun.

From the first, the Mambukushu demonstrated adaptability and perseverance.

Villages established

Within a few years, there were 13 thriving villages, with schools, dispensaries, and market cooperatives. By 1974, the Mambukushu were not only self-sufficient; they were bringing in much-needed foreign exchange through the export of a variety of handicrafts.

Most important of all, for an increasingly xenophobic Africa, it is firm proof that refugees do not have to be a permanent burden on the country of asylum and that, when treated as full-fledged citizens, they will respond accordingly.

Christian P. Potholm, an associate professor at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, is currently on a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship studying refugee problems in Africa.

By Jo Ann Levine

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Beverly Sills, long a famous if not legendary opera singer, soon will sing at the Metropolitan Opera for the first time.

For the first time? Yes. Despite a series of top-selling records, solid recital and opera bookings for years to come, and myriad fans, Miss Sills has never sung at the Met.

What does this belated acceptance mean to her?

"It means," she said, "that people will stop asking me 'Why aren't you singing at the Met?' It means I'm walking across the plaza and singing some more in New York . . . it means, in a sense, that coming over here is just correcting an omission on the part of the previous management.

"As far as my career, it can't do anything for it. I can't take on any more engagements. I am already booked through 1979, and I have 46 cities that I can't find time to do recitals in . . . but coming over here is fun."

Echoing hallway

The distance across Lincoln Center Plaza from her company, the New York City Opera, is indeed a short distance for one who has traveled so far in a career and surmounted so many personal obstacles.

Backstage at the Met in an echoing hallway, sets were being moved, and old friends of Miss Sills were passing by. A costume designer stopped to tell her that "the hoopla on top" had been eliminated on the wedding dress she wears in "The Siege of Corinth," the Rossini opera she will sing at the Met on April 7, and take on tour later in the month.

Amid this confusion, Miss Sills, who had sung "Anna Bolena" with the New York City Opera the night before and already that morning had had her daily practice session with her coach, Roland Gagnon, talked about a major triumph that seemed to be much more important to her than anything else:

She talked about "stillness."

"It doesn't really come until you are a mature human being: It can't. And I think that no matter what your work is, when it does descend on you, it affects your work."

"It isn't that you feel you are more than everybody else and therefore their opinion doesn't count. It is simply that you realize it is not important for everybody to love you; it is much more important for you to love them . . . It turns your whole life around, because then the very act of living becomes the act of giving. It's much more interesting to give than to be constantly on the receiving end."

"And when I do a performance, although I love all the adulation I get, the prime joy has been in what I've given for three hours: I'm delighted that the communication is there, but the joy is there before the response comes back to me."

Pollyanna ring

For those who have not followed her career, Miss Sills's statement might have a *Pollyanna* ring. But just hearing one of her robust, gurgling laughs, or one funny story, or seeing her in one reflective moment would dissolve such a suspicion.

Her career began with a singing appearance on a radio show at age 8. She later sang the "Ringo white, Ringo bright, happy little washday song," com-

mercial. After making one-night stands with a touring company in the Midwest, and being repeatedly turned down by the New York City Opera before her acceptance in 1955, her career came to what seemed to be a premature end: Her daughter was born deaf, and two years later a son was born mentally retarded. Miss Sills decided she would never sing again.

Voice hadn't changed

After several years, the conductor of the New York City Opera, Julius Rudel, who perhaps knew her better than she knew herself, persuaded her to return. She began to commute between her home near Boston and New York. He said to her one night, "Hey, where did you learn to sing like that?"

"I don't think my voice had changed," she recalled. "I just think I was a more liberated human being. Instead of using my singing to build a career, which is what I had been doing before, I was using my singing to give me some pleasurable moments, which I hadn't done before. I went back to it, but not because I wanted to be Miss Beverly Sills, 'Miss Superstar.'

"I went back to it because I needed to desperately — and singing, fortunately, was a very joyful expression. Even if you don't know how to sing, going to church and singing in the choir is uplifting."

"My voice poured out easier than it had before, because I wasn't singing for anybody's approval. I couldn't care less what the reaction was. I was really beyond that. I just wanted to enjoy myself, and I think when you go into a thing with that attitude, people want to go along and have a good time with you. I think that's what happened to me. The public caught on to what I was trying to communicate."

She has said that she became happy when she went back to singing because for three hours she could be somebody else. Does she still need this escape?

"Yes, yes, very much," she replied. "I have a very good time when I perform . . . it is the only extended period I can go through without thinking about anything but that lady I am playing; I don't let anything else interfere with it."

Child prodigy

For a child prodigy, who by listening to her mother's records of Galli-Curci knew 22 coloratura arias by the time she was six, it must have been hard to be turned down again and again by the New York City Opera.

What kept her going?

"I just don't like to be vanquished, that's all," she said.

Did she ever think that perhaps she wasn't very good?

"No. No. I have what I consider to be a very good sense of self-analysis. If I do a good performance, it is impossible to convince me it is not good, and if I don't do a good one, it is impossible to convince me it is good. I am a very strong woman, and I can take criticism."

"In the auditions, I could take the idea that perhaps the director didn't find my voice appealing, but I saw the report on the audition, and it was, 'phenomenal voice, no personality.' I could understand if he thought I didn't have a phenomenal voice, but that I didn't have a personality

was just too stupid, and that irritated me. So it was a hill to climb and conquer — and I did. I rebel terribly at stupidity."

Miss Sills was asked to sing "La Traviata" and "Martha" at the Met in the late 1960s. "The problem was," she said, "that the dates offered to me conflicted with little things like my debut at Covent Garden . . . the premiere of 'Roberto Devereux' at the State Theater . . . my debut at the Berlin State Opera. The offer was made, but in a rather strange way, and I never took the offer seriously because I never thought it was offered seriously."

The rest of the stories one hears about why the Met is the only major opera house in the world in which Miss Sills has not sung are not true, she said.

"Unlike many who come to the Met," she said, "I have been singing in New York. I sang last night, and three weeks later I sing again. It really isn't as if I'm a debutante. I get hysterical when I see on the billboards 'Sills' and in parentheses, 'debut.'

It is my company

"And I'm still going to sing at the City Opera. It is my company: I have three new productions coming up in the next year." ("The Barber of Seville," conducted by Sara Caldwell; "Lucrèzia Borgia," conducted by Mr. Rudel; and "Louise.")

Miss Sills is singing Bellini's "I Capuletti E Montecchi" in June for Sara Caldwell's Opera Company of Boston, and she is opening the San Francisco opera season next year with "Thais," a production that will come to the Met in the fall.

"I can't even contemplate any more work," she said.

Miss Sills said that if her husband, Peter Greenough, asked her to quit singing today, she would.

Would he ask her?

Home rebuilt

"Well, my husband is leaving right now for Martha's Vineyard, and he looked at me and said, 'Wouldn't it be nice if we were going to the Vineyard together?' and I said, 'Yes . . . it would be.' He and Muffy [their daughter] are going off with Muffy's beau and some friends of ours. But it is lonely for him, and I can't imagine that he likes it that way. I don't think he would ever ask me to give it up, but I think the day is going to come when he is going to ask me to put a time limit on it. . . . He is already, little by little, chipping away at it. And it makes my life much easier."

The Greenoughs built a home on Martha's Vineyard several years ago, and it was burned to the ground by an arsonist. They promptly rebuilt it.

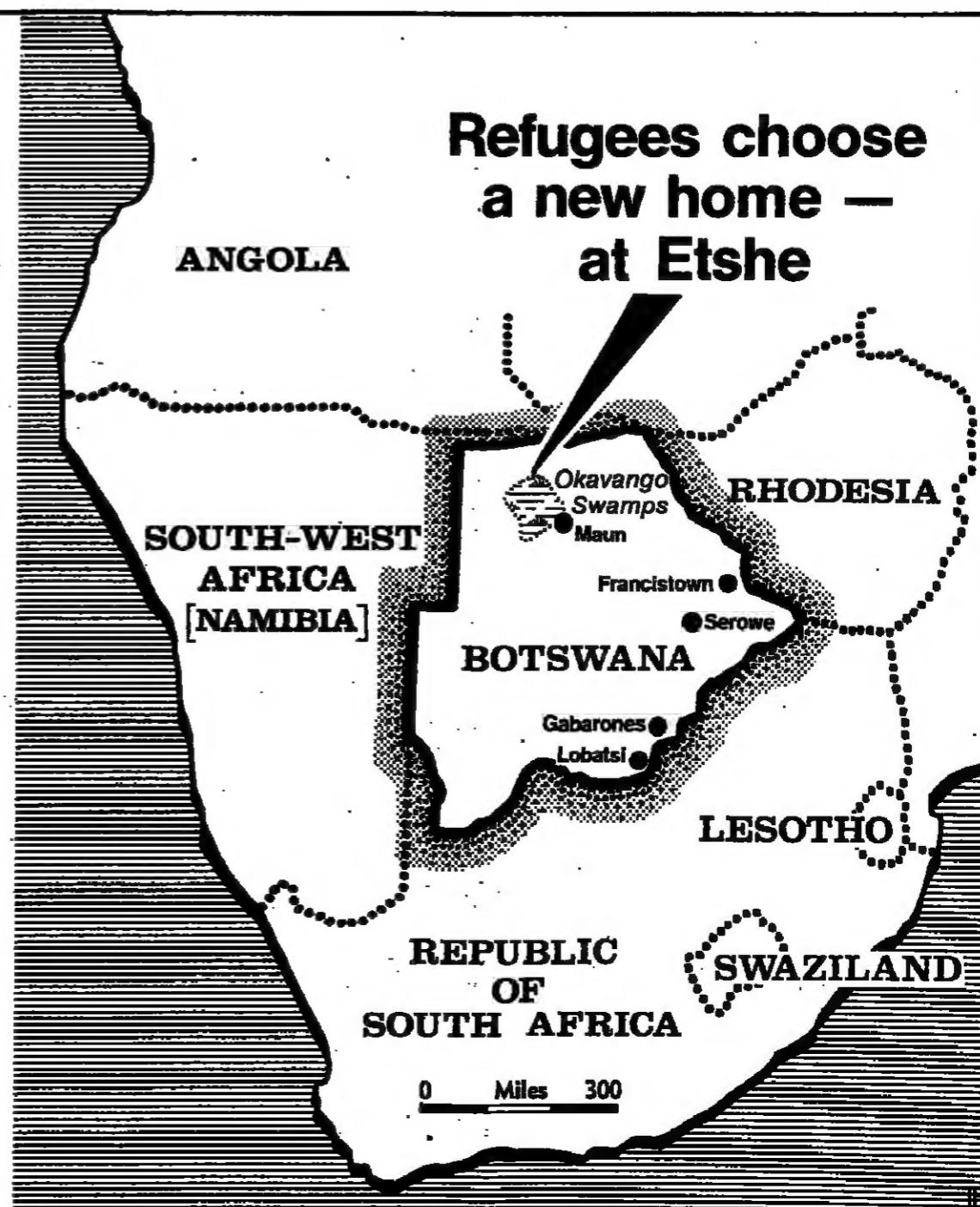
"See, I told you I wouldn't be defeated!"

Beverly Sills will sing in "The Siege of Corinth" April 7, 10, 12, 15, and 19 at the Metropolitan Opera in New York. She will open the Met tour in each of the following cities, singing in the "Siege":

Boston, April 21; Detroit, April 28; Memphis, May 12; Dallas, May 15, and Minneapolis, May 19.

Other operas the Met will tour with this spring: "Cavalleria Rusticana," "I Pagliacci," "La Traviata," "La Forza del Destino," "Faust," "La Bohème," and "Romeo and Juliet."

Refugees choose a new home — at Etshe



financial

Economic scene

Why OPEC did world a favor by hiking prices

By David R. Francis

Boston The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) did the world a favor by jacking up the price of oil so drastically in 1973.

Indeed, two years or so hence the consumer countries may well be attempting to prop up the price of petroleum. But not before then. Despite the chatter in the White House about a breakdown of OPEC's prices, this is not likely unless Saudi Arabia breaks stride with its fellow cartel members.

Saudi Arabia has surplus revenues of some \$1 billion per month. It can afford to "shut-in" wells.

Shocking rate

Already Saudi Arabia has allowed production to decline to 6.5 million barrels a day, as compared with a capacity of 9.7 million barrels daily. It could, according to an Irving Trust Company analysis, shut in 8 million barrels a day.

There seems to be little reason why this thinly populated nation should choose to sell more oil for less money. Likely this logic will not escape the successor to assassinated King Faisal.

Although a less sudden jump in the price of oil would have been less traumatic, the higher price has had these advantages:

- It conserves a depletable resource that was being wasted at a shocking rate.
- It has raised the economic prospects for a sizable part of the world. Prosperity now has promise elsewhere than the industrial nations.

However, the average oil income of the 13 OPEC countries is only \$500 per capita. States like Abu Dhabi, where oil revenue exceeds \$20,000 per head, are the exception.

- Although higher oil prices are a burden for many developing countries, the OPEC nations are also a new source of foreign aid. The Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development puts OPEC foreign aid last year at \$7.8 billion, plus another \$7 billion in commitments.

Massive deficits

The World Bank has calculated that higher oil bills cost the non-OPEC underdeveloped nations about \$10 billion a year.

Last year the rich industrial nations only gave \$11 billion or \$12 billion in official development assistance.

• The higher price encourages the development of other energy sources, including those that are inexhaustible.

Those advantages do not remove the necessity for adjustments by the industrial nations. Notes the Irving Trust study: "For the next few years, the industrialized countries will probably continue to face massive trade deficits, the need for an unprecedented level of external finance, and internal dislocations resulting from dearer oil."

However, the study concludes that by 1977, only two years hence, the severity of these problems should diminish. And by the end of the decade, the monopoly power of OPEC nations may have disappeared.

Strong efforts

In reaching these conclusions, Irving Trust calculated the maximum shut-in capacity of the OPEC countries to maintain the approximate current price level. Last year OPEC countries shut in 18 percent of their 37.2 million-barrels-a-day capacity.

By 1977 even with rapidly growing imports, they could withhold from production 42 percent, or 19.3 million barrels a day, of their scheduled capacity of 44 million barrels a day.

In the next two years, Irving Trust

estimates that non-OPEC production could increase from 16 million barrels daily to 21.8 million barrels.

Then the New York bank reckoned that with strong conservation efforts, total world petroleum demand would reach 43.6 million barrels daily by 1977, compared to a production capacity of 63.4 million barrels. That capacity surplus would be 5.5 million barrels daily more than the maximum OPEC shut-in capacity of 19.3 million barrels.

Reduced surplus?

However, with a mid-range growth in oil demand, which Irving Trust considers more likely, the growth in demand to 47.5 million barrels a day would reduce the production surplus, after OPEC's shut-in capacity is fully employed, to zero.

This balance of supply and demand, says Irving Trust, could strain OPEC's ability to maintain prices.

After 1977, as further new non-OPEC petroleum sources enter the market, Irving Trust guesses that prices will tend to come down sharply.

Until then, despite the current price weakness for petroleum, prices could go higher. The OPEC countries need only turn off some valves.

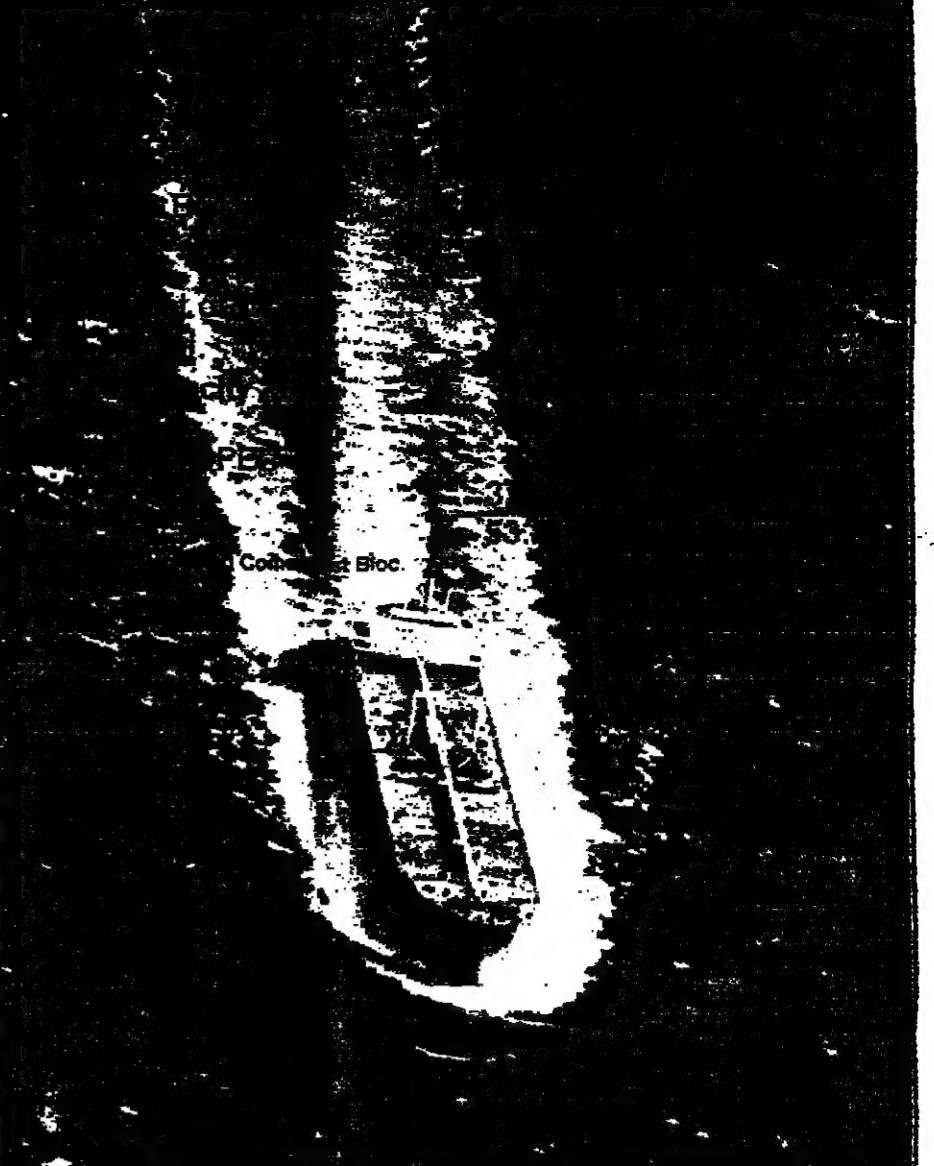
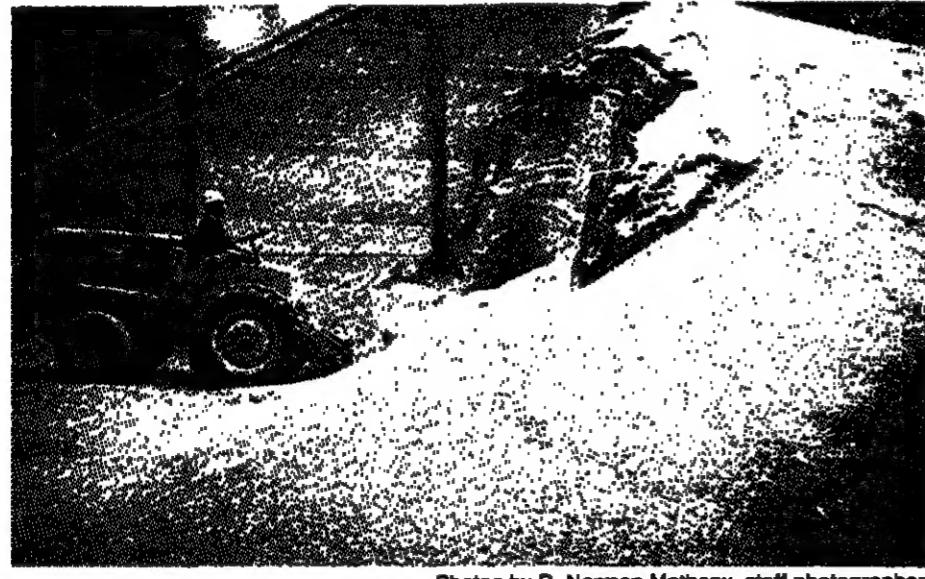


Photo by R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer, chart courtesy of Irving Trust Company



Photos by R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

A mountain of fertilizer, scooped . . .



. . . bagged and headed for the farmer

Fertilizer may determine what U.S. farmers plant

By John D. Moorhead
Business-financial writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston As the winter snows melt slowly into the rich earth of U.S. grain-growing country, farmers are trying to decide how much to plant this year.

They are looking at commodity prices, the weather and another key part of the crop equation — how much fertilizer to use.

Fertilizer supplies are going to be tight this year, farmers are being told, and prices will be high.

"The fertilizer industry finds itself with low inventory and a strong demand," says Edwin M. Wheeler, president of the Fertilizer Institute.

Prices reported stable

As an example of the increase in price, Kenneth Hessler, general manager of the plant-food division of V. Andersons in Maumee, Ohio, says his

most popular fertilizer for corn, beans, and wheat is selling for \$148 a ton this year. Last spring it was \$108.

Fertilizer prices have stabilized now, however, according to Donald N. Collins of the Fertilizer Institute.

"With the futures prices on corn, wheat, and soybeans as they are, it is still advantageous for farmers to use fertilizer in the same quantities as last year," emphasizes R. R. Johnson of Agrico Chemical Company, a large fertilizer producer in Tulsa, Okla.

"Fertilizer is still a good buy and a good return on investment."

Shortage indicated

Of the three constituents of commercial fertilizer — nitrogen, phosphate, and potash — it is the supply of nitrogen that fertilizer producers worry about most.

"We think nitrogen particularly will be short," says Gerald Brown of Farmland Industries, a big farm cooperative headquartered in Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Wheeler expects a shortfall of 1.6 million tons of ammonia, the chief source of nitrogen.

"Nitrogen is short because of the inability of nitrogen plants to go full blast due to natural-gas curtailments and the fact that farmers are planting crops which are heavy nitrogen users, especially corn," Mr. Wheeler says.

Potash supplies easing

"I see no indication farmers are holding out acreage to push up prices, as some in the Midwest have threatened to do," he adds.

Supplies of potash are easing because a longshoremen's strike in Vancouver is diverting some Canadian supplies to the U.S. Much of the potash used by U.S. farmers comes from Saskatchewan, where the government strictly controls production.

Phosphate supplies will be "snug," with some spot shortages, according to Mr. Wheeler.

There is still a big element of

uncertainty in all this, because nobody really knows how much all those farmers now looking speculatively at their fields will decide to plant, and how much fertilizer they will buy to increase their yield.

Only the planting season, which will be in full swing by mid-April, will provide the answers.

On the nonfarm uses of fertilizer, industry spokesmen are especially careful to make their views clear. Persons concerned with the agonizing dilemma of hunger in underdeveloped nations have suggested that if Americans cut back on fertilizer use for green grass and other nonfood purposes, more would be available for the needy.

"This would not be helpful unless there is some way to make such material available to other countries," says Mr. Collins. "The countries are not able to pay for it themselves; the U.S. would have to do it. So far, no one has stepped forward with a large plan to do that."

Indonesian firm in debt

Jakarta, Indonesia. The government of Indonesia has taken charge of the finances of P. T. Pertamina, the country's state-owned oil company, as a result of business difficulties. Mining Minister Mohammad Sadli said.

The Far Eastern Economic Review said the Indonesian Government has instructed Pertamina to repay rather than to roll over all external short-term debt coming due in the near future. It said Bank Indonesia, the central bank, has earmarked \$650 million presumably from the country's official reserve to ensure that such repayments will be possible.

Another conference on the ministerial level to formally adopt the proposal probably will be held in June in San Jose, Costa Rica, he said.

Admiral Chazaro Lara returned

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BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

Japanese banks lending

Jones & Laughlin Steel and its mid-city Pittsburgh Works.

The Group Against Smog and Pollution (GASP) charged that local and federal agencies have not enforced existing laws.

The GASP suit charges J & L with violating the federal Clean Air Act at its plant along the Monongahela River. It also asks the court to force the company to comply with Allegheny County air pollution rules.

Bank falls in Houston

Houston. The Franklin Bank of Houston has been declared insolvent by its directors.

A spokesman for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation said about 95 percent of the deposits are insured or secured.

Charles Pickett, FDIC regional counsel, said deposit records are

being verified and "we could be ready for payoff as early as Thursday."

A news release Monday said directors had determined the bank "is currently insolvent and its capital impaired."

Pittsburgh pollution suit

Pittsburgh. A citizens environmentalist group has filed a federal court suit against

the Bank of Japan disclosed today quantitative controls for commercial bank lending in the second quarter of 1975, allowing a substantial net increase in such activity for the first time in more than a year.

The central bank said the nation's 13 major city banks will be allowed to boost their lendings 12.7 percent in the April-June period from the net increase permitted a year earlier.

The central bank allowed the city banks to increase new lending about 5.4 percent in the 1975 first quarter after forcing declines ranging up to 37 percent in the size of new lending throughout 1974.

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Joint Soviet-Texan project may yield new source

By Aline Willber
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

From the Soviet Union comes the possibility of a new source of energy.

A Texas power company has signed a contract to use a Soviet method of coal gasification in the lignite deposits of east Texas.

The contract was signed in Moscow recently and was announced both here and in that city. A total of \$2 million will be paid to the Soviet Government for technical expertise in developing the energy from low-grade coal.

Secret negotiations started last November between officials of the Soviet Union and the Texas Utilities Company, P. G. Brittain, president of Texas Utilities Service, Inc., said.

Two Soviet scientists, described as the foremost experts in the process, visited the east Texas coalfields in February and found technical conditions here similar to their own.

Pilot project

A pilot project is being established in Fairfield, Texas. If it succeeds, royalties will be paid to the Soviet Government, and other pilot stations will be established on the line of lignite deposits that slashes Texas from the Mexican border at El Paso to the Louisiana state line.

The system will not replace strip mining of coal near the surface, but will be used for coal deeper than 150 feet, a level where conventional mining becomes uneconomical.

"I do not see this as the panacea for our fuel situation," Mr. Brittain told reporters. "I am not sure it is applicable to all Texas lignite. If we are to achieve independence we must develop other fuel sources including nuclear and other coal resources."

Caribbean merchant fleet looms as possibility by end of 1975

By C. Conrad Manley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

Organization of a Caribbean merchant fleet to transport both general cargo and passengers, is seen as practical certainty by the end of this year by Mexico's emissary to the other countries of the region.

Vice-Adm. Ricardo Chazaro Lara of the Mexican Navy said that the proposal advanced by President Echeverria for the formation of a multinational fleet of passenger and cargo ships to serve countries of the Caribbean area has been approved in principle by all of the countries he has visited.

He reported that a meeting of specialists will be held here in April to discuss such matters as the number and types of ships required for the regional service, their schedules and tariffs, ports of call, capital investment needed, type of organization and officers, and other details of the plan.

Another conference on the ministerial level to formally adopt the proposal probably will be held in June in San Jose, Costa Rica, he said.

Admiral Chazaro Lara returned

Having visited Soviet plants, Mr. Brittain thinks the new system will not harm the environment. "But, it is something that will have to be investigated," he says.

While the Soviets contend there are no environmental problems involved in their underground gasification of deep lignite deposits, their definition of what is environmentally clean may be different from the U.S. one.

No visible evidence

Having seen Soviet sites where the process is used, Mr. Brittain says there is no visible evidence of subsidence (caving in of the Earth's surface); again, this is something that will be determined at the test site.

The coal deposits are burned in place and the gas produced is used to drive electrical generators. A residue found in the gas will be removed, another area that will be investigated.

"We expect it to be very clean," says Mr. Brittain, adding that Soviet scientists and technicians will work on the pilot project if the Texans encounter any difficulty. He estimates the economic feasibility of the project can not be established in less than 18 months.

Commercial use

The heating value of the gas is expected to be too low for business or residential use, but Texas Utilities Service is trying to determine if the gas could be used as power plant fuel. It has been used commercially since the 1960s in one small area of southwest Russia.

The company will have the rights to the process in the United States and, if successful, will sell it to other power companies that in turn will pay royalties to the Soviet Union.

July 1 in 1975

sports

'Million Moves Murphy' rockets into basketball stardom with Houston

By Ross Atkin
Sports writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

It doesn't seem possible that a man 5 ft. 10 in. tall could survive in the grieve jungle known as the National Basketball Association. But Calvin Murphy of the Houston Rockets has, and for many fans his success is a continuing source of amazement. A handful of seven-footers now populate the NBA, but Murphy is the only player keeping the sub-six-footer from becoming extinct. He is three inches shorter than Kansas City-Omaha guard Nate Archibald, who has been nicknamed "my fifth." He also is probably the shortest NBA performer since Slater

Martin played for the old Minneapolis Lakers and St. Louis Hawks during the 1950s. (Martin was also 5-10.)

Mother's taller

Even Calvin's mother is taller. She played alongside six sisters and ten nieces in the All-American Gibson on the old Bomberettes women's basketball team.

Of course, Murphy has never been one to let a lack of physical stature stand in his way. Throughout his career he has simply concentrated on maximizing his strengths, which are shooting, ball-handling, and speed.

Yet because of his size, most pro clubs felt he would be a defensive liability—easy to shoot over and easy to muscle under the basket. As a

result, he was the only college All-American (Niagara University) not picked in the first round of the 1970 NBA draft.

The slight had to hurt a player who had been one of the top scorers in college basketball history with an average of 38.1 points per game.

Eyed Magicians

In fact, Murphy was tempted to sign with Marques Haynes and his Harlem Magicians, but eventually was talked into trying the NBA by Willis Reed of the New York Knicks.

The Magicians knew that Calvin was an excellent showman as well as a fine basketball player. He placed second at an international baton twirling competition at the 1970 New York

World's Fair and was the show twirler at the Buffalo Bills' pro football games during college.

Since coming into the league Calvin has seen ample playing time. Only during the 1972-73 season did he become disgruntled, and then not because he wasn't starting, but because Coach Tex Winter left him on the bench so long.

Jimmy Egan, Winter's successor, showed enough confidence in Calvin last season to play him more than any other Houston player except 6-8 Rudy Tomjanovich, Murphy's roommate and close friend.

The generous playing time brought results. No guard in the league placed as high in as many statistical categories. The little booster Rocket was

second in assists (7.4 per game); fourth in field goal percentage (.522); sixth in free throw percentage (.888); 11th in steals (1.94 per game); and 20th in scoring (20.4 points per game).

He can compensate

Exceptional jumping ability and quickness make Calvin's shots difficult to block. (In college he was called for goaltending on several occasions.)

Teammate Mike Newlin, one of the NBA's best defensive players, confessed recently in the Houston Chronicle that he hasn't learned to cope with "Million Moves Murphy" in practice. "I've been playing against Murphy in workouts for four years," Newlin wrote, "and it seems that by now I'd have some secrets to guarding him. It's embarrassing to say I haven't."

As for Murphy's defense, Newlin adds that "only one time in 10 will another team be able to capitalize on Calvin's shortness. Five times they will either be forced into a turnover or wind up farther from the basket than where they started."

Murphy still gets burned occasionally, but on the whole he says he's "gettin' respect" on defense. Not as many players are taking me low (under the basket), and because I can last longer, I have an advantage down the stretch."

Strength, aggressiveness, and courage have also helped Calvin compensate for his lack of height. He never shys from contact, even when it means mashing it up with a much bigger player. Dale Schlueter, 6-10 and 225 pounds, once was stung by a Murphy haymaker in a short-lived scrap.

But Calvin is not one to carry a chip on his shoulder. He is a personable guy and a devoted family man who puts his basketball career in perspective. "I'm only going to be a basketball player for a few years. I've gotta be a human being for a long time."

"But we have the basics—measuring speed, pitching and defense. And once we get settled, I think our run production will take care of itself."

It is possible that Murphy may start the season with a team whose oldest regular will be only 26. That is, with the exception of his pitcher.



Calvin Murphy

Quote...

Ali, proud restaurateur

"It's not going to be a greasy spoon," said world heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali in announcing plans to enter the restaurant business. He plans to invest \$50,000 in a Gary, Ind., restaurant.

"It's going to be a beautiful place," said Ali, "so beautiful that you will have to wipe your feet before you come in."

Power gone, Expos turn to pitching, defense

By Phil Elderkin

Daytona Beach, Fla.
There is youth and hope on the 1975 edition of the Montreal Expos, even though they traded away most of their hitting power during the off season.

Gone are outfielder Ken Singleton, who set three club offensive records and team, RBI leader Willis Davis, who was always around the .300 mark. Between them they drove 163 of their teammates across the plate last season. Also cut loose were old-time Montreal favorites Ron Hunt and Ron Fairly.

What the Expos are doing is opening the door for a ton of kids.

Change of pace

talent that they think is ready for the major leagues. Not all of those youngsters have to make it big for Montreal to improve on last year's .78-82 record, but most baseball experts consider the move a rather large gamble.

Presently Manager Gene Mauch is set only at first base (Mike Jorgenson); shortstop (Tim Foli); left field (Bob Bailey); and catcher (Barry Foote). Second base is open.

Third base is open. And so is two-thirds of the outfield.

Rookie Pete Mackanin, who hit .291 last year at Spokane, is trying to chase Larry Lintz off second base. Lintz is not much of a hitter, but when he does get on base he can upset a rival pitcher almost as much as Lou Brock. Lintz stole 50 bases in 57 attempts in 1974 and also delivered 23 sacrifice bunts.

But Mackanin is coming off two strong years in the Pacific Coast League and has a lot more power than Lintz. Pete also has the reputation of being able to play second, third or short. In fact, Mauch is giving him a look at third base along with rookies Larry Parrish and Gary Carter, who hustles like Pete Rose.

Carter is really a catcher and would prefer to play there. But with Foote available, Gary is being forced to look elsewhere for a starting job. He could play third base or he could be moved permanently into the outfield. He had 23 home runs and 82 RBIs with Memphis last year and is only 20 years old.

Bob Bailey, a strong RBI man, seems set in left field. And if Carter plays right, that means a battle for the centerfield position from among Rich Coggins, Pepe

Mangual and Jerry White. Coggins, although he had a mediocre season last year with Baltimore, hit .316 for the Orioles in 1973 and Mauch likes his speed. But Mangual and White also have winged feet.



Dave McNally

Pitching may eventually turn out to be the Expos' strongest department. Mauch is set there with a five-man rotation of Dave McNally, Steve Rogers, Steve Renko, Dennis Blair, and Ernie McNally.

It is possible that Mauch may start the season with a team whose oldest regular will be only 26. That is, with the exception of his pitcher.

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science

Should scientists uncork this genie?

By Barbara Tannenbaum
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore. The emergence, in recent years, of a technology for controlling people raises large moral and ethical questions. Who should wield this power? When, if ever, should they use it, and for what ends?

These questions have become demanding enough for Reed College recently to convene a three-day national symposium here in which experts and laymen could explore them.

Behavior modification is no new invention; it's been around since before recorded history. But it raises special concern now because an emerging technology involving brain surgery, drugs, and sophisticated conditioning promises a new level of "scientific" control of human behavior.

As Nicholas Wheeler, theoretical physicist and associate professor at Reed, noted, "We will have to decide in perhaps 30 to 40 years: What are the rights of the state as opposed to the rights of the individual in controlling behavior?"

Present abuses charged

That problem already exists, in the judgment of psychiatrist Dr. Thomas A. Szasz, a fiery champion of individual autonomy. He sees widespread abuse of the rights of the individual through involuntary behavior modification, including use of drugs, surgery, conditioning, institutionalization, and even the labeling of a patient as "mentally ill." "To me," he said, "if it [behavior modification] is not done voluntarily, it is not a treatment. I don't care what the technology is." He also finds the medical basis for treatment of mental problems to be a false and harmful

model for setting behavior control standards. He distrusts medical ethics to provide same, fair guidelines.

Behavior modification technology is not yet very advanced. Harvard University's B. F. Skinner likened it to the state of the first electric motors — full of unknown effects and not ready for widespread application.

Dr. Skinner, himself, would not ban

eventual use of such technology. He considers behavior modification to be crucial to human survival. "We cannot continue to consume as we consume, pollute as we pollute," he said. "This will mean a gigantic change in human behavior, and it is a change which can only be brought about if we understand the ways of controlling behavior."

Limitations admitted

However, with the current techniques, Dr. Skinner acknowledges that it is highly unlikely that behavior modification would be useful to someone wanting to take over the world.

Psychosurgery (surgical modification of the brain) to manipulate populations "is pretty much fantasy," according to Frank R. Ervin of the University of California at Los Angeles. "You need too many people, too much equipment," he said.

Psychoactive drugs are not likely to be of any greater use to a potential dictator either. Such drugs do not even "cure" the so-called mental illnesses for which they are prescribed. They merely suppress the symptoms, according to psychiatrist Gerald L. Klerman of Harvard University and Massachusetts General Hospital.

A neuroscientist, Stephen W. Arch of Reed College, further explained, "We don't even know yet how the brain works." Obviously, there is still time before the refinement of behavioral technology for decisions about who is to control it.

The individual may, in fact, be the one and only key to certain kinds of control. Even mental patient conditioning seems to be moving in the direction of self-control. Without self-control, in which the patient sets his or her own goals and rewards (called reinforcers) and evaluates his or her own progress, behavior modification through conditioning tends to be ineffective.

Behavior modification "does not control behavior which was not controlled before . . . it brings out and identifies these influences" so that they can be dealt with and changed, Richard Katsev, associate professor of psychology at Reed, explained. He thinks that, by increasing a person's options, behavior modification can be a method of bringing about personal freedom and autonomy. Nevertheless abuses do exist, as other speakers pointed out.

Are we to abandon something with great potential for helping people because it is sometimes wrongly used? Unfortunately, according to David B. Wexley of the University of Arizona, the law at the moment is insufficient to clearly delineate misuse from treatment. He urged lawyers to work with doctors and psychologists to establish fair and intelligent laws.

The moral and ethical principles behind those laws are not the exclusive province of doctors, psychologists, and lawyers, however. The large audience at the symposium demonstrated that the public is interested in and concerned about this issue. The majority of the people were not professionals in the field of behavior modification. They were citizens who came to learn about technological advances which are open to the eyes and moral influence of the public.

Fertilizer made with 'waste'

By Robert McDonald
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London. Although there is a world shortage of nitrogenous fertilizers, at many offshore oil-drilling sites natural gas — one of the best sources of raw material for its production — is just flared off as a waste by-product.

The fertilizer shortage is hitting particularly hard at the developing countries many of which, ironically, have offshore oil and gas resources — but also swampy coastal conditions unsuited to the clock-fine mechanisms of processing plants. Where proper sites are available, many of these nations lack the skilled work-

men and backup facilities for sophisticated construction.

But an international consortium of engineering firms has come up with at least a temporary solution. Two former ore carriers are being converted to make fertilizer from natural gas. The floating factories, which will be sailed from Europe to oil-drilling sites in offshore Indonesia, are expected to be in operation by 1976.

The project, under the auspices of Pertamina, the Indonesian State Oil Company, is headed by IFI contractors of Switzerland and includes the engineering firms Lurgi of West Germany, Coppoe-Rust of Belgium, and the British consultants, Cremer & Warner.

Members of the consortium cal-

natural gas

culate that their shipboard factories can be constructed and in production in about 27 months, compared to land-based construction programs which in underdeveloped countries can take up to five years. They figure that their three years of extra profits — particularly with the rapidly rising price of ammonia — will more than compensate for any extra cost involved.

Actually these rapidly rising prices are another argument in favor of quick installation.

Derek George, a partner in the British construction, says, "The world shortage of fertilizer isn't as bad as it's made out to be. If you total up the number of fertilizer plants under construction, there's possibly going to be a peak in the not-too-distant future. The supply and demand situation may reverse."

Construction costs

Construction figures show little difference from a conventional land-based unit. But there are substantial extra costs in sailing the vessel to the site and, in these early stages, in meeting insurance costs for an untried venture. Capital costs for the first project are estimated at \$150 million. (No figures are available for the transit and insurance costs.) Mr. George says payback time on the project could be as quick as three years, if all goes according to plan.

Mr. George is convinced of the viability of the floating-factory concept. But while he envisions the possibility of aircraft-carrier-sized ships refining offshore oil at sea, he is aware of a lot of problems that have to be overcome first. And the petrochemical industry as a whole tends to be somewhat skeptical.

This first project, for example, is running into difficulties because it has been found that certain pieces of equipment cannot operate at a tilt of more than 5 degrees. Eventually the equipment may be modified or the stability of the ships improved with gyro. But that hasn't been possible in the Indonesian project because of time considerations. So instead, a sheltered harbor is being constructed for the ships. The natural gas will be piped to them there.

Safety factors

There is also a serious safety factor. In most land-based chemical plants, the processes are spread out to reduce the risk of fire or explosion. In the factory ships all the works will be built into a confined space 100 feet wide by 75 feet long.

In addition, ventilation will be a serious problem. The designers are taking particular care to avoid gas pockets building up within the hulls.

Water for cooling, however, will be much less of a problem than at a land-based site.

The members of the consortium are confident that they can overcome all the design difficulties to the satisfaction both of themselves and prospective insurers. However, they stress that with future projects, where speed is not so great a factor, purpose-built vessels would be more suitable than the present conversion job.

"After all," says Harvard Bricker, the IFI project director, "who needs a chemical plant that can do 16 knots?"

Corruption in science

By Robert C. Cowen

Fear, fame, and fortune seem to be replacing the challenge of the unknown as the driving force of much that passes for scientific research.

It was disquieting enough last year to learn that these dubious motives had produced three cases of proven and suspected laboratory fraud. It is shattering now to realize how subtly the rush to publish and the grab for grants are undermining the edifice of modern science.

Prof. Ernest Borek of the University of Colorado Medical Center notes that "although the number of revealed fabrications of data is small, the number of shoddy . . . publications is increasing at an alarming rate."

National Bureau of Standards director Richard W. Roberts estimates that perhaps half of the scientific data published are unusable due largely to lack of information with which to evaluate them.

This strikes at the foundation of the scientific enterprise: the integrity of its literature. If research reports are so slipshod other researchers can neither evaluate nor test them, this enterprise becomes futile. The reports merely swell the bibliographies of authors seeking such doubtful credentials.

As Marc Lappe of the Institute for Society, Ethics, and the Life Sciences recently pointed out in the journal *Science*:

"Those who practice it know that the nature of the scientific enterprise itself hinges on the scrupulous integrity of its practitioners. Scientific accountability begins at the research bench. One false lead can cost science (and society) years of potentially constructive work."

Commenting last week in the American Chemical Society magazine, *Chemical and Engi-*

Research notebook
ation of such an atmosphere of fear. . . . Grant renewal depends on the number of publications. . . ."

"Even seasoned investigators," he added, "are forced . . . into being artful dodgers of grantsmanship. No one in his right mind reports an unpublished original finding in grant application. All too many members of . . . (application) review groups are . . . after new leads. . . ."

This is a shabby state for an enterprise once considered a noble and expansive activity of the human mind. Some scientists would minimize it as an annoying aberration in an otherwise healthy situation. But Mr. Lappe is right to insist that "it is a disservice to science and society alike to treat such events as isolated and idiosyncratic."

Publishers and reviewers of scientific journals need to tighten their standards immediately. Research supervisors should be more diligent. And officials of grant agencies and the laboratories need to rethink what pressures and motives they foster.

Indeed, the scientific community as a whole faces an ethical challenge with which it must deal quickly if the term "grant-seeker" is not to become a dirty word.

A Wednesday column



Is food packaging worth the cost?

Industry stresses the benefits but some charge overselling

By Lucia Mousat
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington. The Frenchman may be perfectly happy to buy his bread unwrapped. But the American, used to some of the most elaborate packaging in the world, tends to think every food he buys tastes just a little better if neatly encased in plastic or paper.

The preference is a costly one. U.S. Department of Agriculture statistics have it that for the most recent year tabulated — 1973 — some \$10 billion was spent on packaging materials for foods produced on U.S. farms.

The packing industry, urging a look at the benefits as well as the costs, argues that, if anything, wrapping saves consumer dollars: There is less bruising and spoilage, more sanitization, and more economical use of grocery labor.

While conceding that all these packaging materials eventually stack high in the garbage pail, the industry stresses that they also make possible less solid-waste garbage in the first place. With them the housewife doesn't have to fuss with peels and pulp to get orange juice or find a place to dispose chicken necks and feathers.

Actually these rapidly rising prices are another argument in favor of quick installation.

Derek George, a partner in the British construction, says, "The world shortage of fertilizer isn't as bad as it's made out to be. If you total up the number of fertilizer plants under construction, there's possibly going to be a peak in the not-too-distant future. The supply and demand situation may reverse."

In some areas, such as processed foods, everyone agrees that packaging is essential.

In others, such as the increasing

trend to prepackage fruits and vegetables in the produce department, however, there is still considerable debate. In addition to having to buy more than he sometimes wants, the consumer often feels he is duped into taking one or two spoiled items in the lot which he may not discover until he gets home.

Some shoppers opt for ripping open the package and just taking out the one or two items needed

Reaction varies

"People don't realize they have a perfect right to do this," says one Washington-area shopper who concedes he gets a varying reaction from store management when he does it. "You shouldn't have to buy any more than you want of any given commodity."

We don't like it very much when packages are torn open and we don't run into a lot of it," comments a spokesman for the Safeway chain in the Washington area, "but it does give

us some indication of what people want to buy individually."

Esther Peterson, former White House special assistant for consumer affairs and currently consumer adviser to the Giant food chain here, says she thinks consumers are entitled to tear open produce packages and take out what they need — "especially if they don't have a choice between loose and packaged." She suggests, however, that consumers ask the produce manager to open the package for them. She says that Giant is trying to offer both options for every fruit and vegetable, since consumer preferences vary so widely.

In addition to offering shoppers their choice, food stores are also trying to bring a clearer form of unit pricing into the produce division by signs showing the price per pound rather than just per orange or potato. Sizes of lettuce heads or green peppers, say store spokesmen, are all too likely to vary.

"This way it will be unit pricing all the way," says Mrs. Peterson, who is currently at work on a project to sell eggs by the pound.

"I'm having trouble getting the weights-and-measures people to let me do it," she admits. "This is an area where regulations tend to hamper the consumer."

"It's not really a question of if the United States will adopt the metric system. It's only a question of when," Mr. Ruby asserts.

The company has already provided its retailers with tape measures which have inches on one side and centimeters on the other, to enable the sales person to measure a customer both ways.

Mr. Ruby admits that a complete changeover to the exclusive use of the metric system is unlikely in the near future. "But we're helping to educate people in the use of metrics by offering it now."

By the Associated Press

Michigan City, Ind. Gentlemen, don't be surprised if your waist size goes from 32 to 30 in the near future.

That's 32 inches to 30 centimeters.

Burton B. Ruby, president of Jaymar-Ruby here, says the manufacturer of men's slacks will begin incorporating the metric system in its entire line this fall.

Mr. Ruby quickly adds that the inch measurement will continue to be used also. The company will provide double markings on size tickets.

• Devise an austere plan for generating dollars from current income to pay for excessive past spending. The \$5,000 debt clearly states the size of this family's problem. To pay off debts, a family must spend less than its after-tax income and pay the difference on past bills, etc.

• Commercial papers. A friend of mine invested \$26,000 — the minimum required sum — in "commercial papers" and received 16 percent annual interest for three months. What are commercial papers? Are they safe?

Commercial paper is an unsecured short-term note issued by a company. It is safe if the company is solvent and pays promptly. Risk varies widely. Commercial paper with the lowest risk is rated "Prime." However, when Penn-Central declared bankruptcy, millions of dollars in commercial paper went down with it. Rather than invest directly in commercial paper, you can diversify and spread your risks by investing in a no-load money-market mutual fund paying 10 percent or more. The money market funds invest cash in short-term certificates of deposit, commercial paper, bankers acceptances, and U.S. Government securities. Since the funds invest in short-term instruments, yields may decline as interest rates fall. But, prime commercial paper yields may also decline.

• Wednesday column

Readers are invited to send questions to Moneywise, Box 353, Asia Studio, Boston, MA 02123. Only those of general interest will be answered here.

This family's income is out of control

By Robert Edwards

In our 24 years of married life, including my working the past nine years after our last child was in school, we are totally in debt. From doctor bills, dentists, husband out of work for six months in one year plus many other unforeseen instances, we owe at least \$5,000, not counting house payments. Even though my husband is finally making about \$12,000 a year plus my \$3,000 to \$3,500 per year, we are actually struggling harder now than when we were making \$700 between us.

Apparent from this reader's letter is the first of two common failings I note among families in money trouble — the tendency for "wants" and "needs" to outpace income. Rather than help, a raise in salary or wages often leads to more short-term debt because a family spends the gross instead of the after-taxes increase. The usual thinking is, "Hey, we've got another \$1,000 to spend this year." Instead, after taxes, the couple may only have \$300 or \$350 to spend, depending on income level.

One or all of three elements account for most families' debt problems — inflation, reduction (or loss) of income, and great expectations. And, from my observations, the worst of these is great expectations. All of us see or hear hundreds of selling messages each day. Print and electronic media continue to flood our senses, building desires for new things and services. Yesterday's luxuries become today's necessities.

This reader's letter continues to illustrate the second point —

Wouldn't it be more sensible to

The Home Forum.

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

What you see is what you are

I attended a very concentrated art school in the west. It was an institution that drilled me in the basics. One that firmly believed in the fundamentals: learn to see what it is you are looking at.

"There is a tremendous difference between looking and seeing," one teacher used to emphasize almost daily. "Many people look academically at what's around them, yet drift through their lives totally unaware of how to see."

This information is fundamental perception. But when we leave these fundamentals in the "artistic" world of observing nature, plants, insects, color, form, etc., and neglect their potency as "invalid" in the realm of human relationships, then we've dispensed with the fundamentals' objective: self-discovery.

"Seeing" has always, in its most humanitarian form, distinguished the purely academic, fact-oriented person from the truly perceptive, creative thinker; between the prophets or spiritual "seers" and those mere "believers."

In all the time I've been out of art school, I have slowly melted down my artistic fundamentals to this: what you are looking at is, in essence, what you are looking with. In other words, the observed is the observer; what is seen is the seer. There is no separation. One is the other.

In perceptual theory, there appear to be three distinct universes to deal with. The first is the universe as it is, the second is the universe as it is perceived, and the third is the universe as it is described.

Philosophers and scientists for thousands of years have questioned what "objectively" does exist outside of ourselves beyond guess work. I feel on safer ground just dealing with perception and description. Possibly they reveal at some point the universe as it is in reality.

In this field, most of us are experts, whether we know it or not. A good illustration might be the paradoxical painting. While it is structurally two dimensional, it may perceptually appear as three. Extended further, with this same idea, most of our relationships with other people are along the same lines as the paradoxical painting. What we may consider to be a relationship with so-and-so may just be one with what we think this person is, as opposed to what he really is.

Looking with an image, a formulated, self-conceived idea of someone or something, there is no direct, actual relationship. Only an indirect, conceptual one.

This is a solipsistic principle in philosophy. That is, what I see, is an outgrowth of my own creating and making.

I frightened myself just recently thinking about this. I suddenly realized that my relationship with my best friend was a relationship built on an image that had been accumulating for months — a solipsistic image. I was looking at this friend through the lens of many yesterdays. Judgment, hurt, pleasure, pain, nagging, jealousies, alongside many reconciliations, all were memories inked in my mind. Not different than a case history. A record file of stored information.

Minus any open windows for fresh air, my relationship was mainly with my distortion, that is, my ambition, my confusion, my haste, my conditioning. Recognizing this, I could see that what I was looking at was the state of mind that I was looking with. I was really not separate from the image.

We may not be any further along toward understanding the enormous implications of Plato's statement, "What thou seest, that thou beest," but I intuitively feel that this is a map that at some point reveals the treasure.

Because locked into his statement is the condition that to perceive reality one must be reality. Man and his fellow men a joint phenomenon, rather than a separate process.

I don't pretend to know the worth of these statements. Yet I can testify that the image maker is his image. As I began to stop retaining and storing instances with my friend, when I stopped dragging them into now, I became increasingly free of a self-imposed image.

Seeing is an active process just like learning is. Images are constructed when we conclude that we have "seen" or "learned." Intelligence cannot be memorized. Because at that point the snowball is already rolling downhill. Then we cannot see what is fresh and new about ourselves. Therefore we cannot follow the swiftness and growth that characterize every individual from second to second.

In order to see ourselves we must have freedom to see. And that freedom is denied when we look through the knowledge of a second ago, a minute ago, a year ago.

David Fowler

The Monitor's daily religious article

In God's care

Our loved ones are God's loved ones. Knowing this can save us a lot of worry.

If we are troubled about those dear to us we can remind ourselves that God loves them and they belong to Him. God is divine Love, and the Bible tells us, "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear."

To some of us, love for others involves anxiety. The more we care, the more we worry. And this can be especially so when we are responsible for youngsters or elderly members of the household. How can we trust them to God's care?

Christian Science makes plain the difference between God's perfect, spiritual creation and the false belief of life as material, contingent on unreliable and often afflictive matter. If we think of ourselves as material and mortal, we also accept the belief of chance, accident, sickness, death.

But God, who is divine Mind, divine Love, does not cause evil conditions. Nor has He — infinite Spirit — wrapped up His creation, which is the expression of His own nature, in limiting and lethal matter. God could not create a universe the very opposite of His powerful, ever-present love.

Infinite, divine Mind embraces all its ideas, which are cherished eternally. Whatever is spiritual — and that includes all creation — is dear to Spirit, the ever-present Father, who never forgets nor neglects His children.

In their real, spiritual selfhood, our loved ones are forever safe — together with all creation — in divine Love. Steadfastly knowing this on their behalf is an expression of true love, and it does destroy fear.

¹ John 4:18; ² *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, p. 475.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Spanish. Usually once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a Spanish translation.]

[This is a Spanish translation of today's religious article]

Traducción del artículo religioso publicado en inglés en esta página

[Generalmente tres veces al mes aparece una traducción al español]

Bajo el cuidado de Dios

Nuestros seres queridos son seres queridos de Dios. El saber esto puede ahorrarnos mucha preocupación.

Si nos angustiamos por aquellos que nos son queridos, podemos recordar que Dios los ama y que le pertenecen a él. Dios es Amor divino, y la Biblia nos dice: "En el amor no hay temor, sino que el perfecto amor echa fuera el temor".

Para algunos de nosotros, el amor por otros lleva en si ansiedad. Cuanto más queremos a una persona tanto más nos angustiamos por ella. Y esto puede ocurrir especialmente cuando somos responsables por nuestros o ancianos en nuestro hogar. ¿Cómo podemos confiarlos al cuidado de Dios?

La Ciencia Cristiana¹ aclara la diferencia entre la creación perfecta y espiritual de Dios y la creación falsa que supone la vida como material, dependiente de la materia, que es indigna de confianza y a menudo afflictiva. Si nos consideramos a nosotros mismos como materiales y mortales, también aceptamos la creencia de la casualidad, accidentes, enfermedad, muerte. Mas Dios, que es la Mente divina, Amor divino, no ocasiona condiciones malas. Tampoco ha envuelto él — el Espíritu divino — a Su creación, que es la expresión de Su propia naturaleza, en materia limitativa y letal. Dios no pudo haber creado un universo que sea el opuesto mismo de él.

En el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, dice: "Las Escrituras nos informan que el hombre

es creado a la imagen y semejanza de Dios. La materia no es esa semejanza. La semejanza del Espíritu no puede ser tan desemejante al Espíritu. El hombre es espiritual y perfecto; y por ser espiritual y perfecto, tiene que ser entendido como tal en la Ciencia Cristiana".²

A medida que reconocemos que Dios nos ha creado a todos, empeñamos a vernos a nosotros mismos y a los demás de manera diferente. Ganamos algo del discernimiento espiritual por el cual Cristo Jesús bendice a aquellos que lo rodeaban y al mundo entero.

En lugar de aceptar el punto de vista equivocado de los sentidos físicos acerca del hombre que lo considera como material y a merced de angustias imprevisibles, vislumbramos la verdadera naturaleza espiritual del hombre como reflejo de Dios. Dejamos de temer que nuestros seres queridos puedan saltarse el cuidado de Dios; percibimos en cambio, que su individualidad perfecta y espiritual es la expresión misma de Dios. Como tales, están a salvo y seguros bajo Su poderoso y siempre presente amor.

La Mente infinita y divina abraza a todas sus ideas, que eternamente son queridas. Todo lo que es espiritual — y eso incluye toda la creación — es amado por el Espíritu, el Padre siempre presente, que jamás olvida ni descuida a Sus hijos.

En su verdadera individualidad espiritual, nuestros seres queridos están por siempre a salvo — junto con toda la creación — en el Amor divino. Saber esto firmemente en cuanto a nuestros seres queridos, es una expresión de amor verdadero, que por cierto destruye el temor.

¹ Juan 4:18; ² *Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras*, pág. 475.

³ Christian Science, pronunciado Crisitian Science.

La traducción al español del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras por Mary Baker Eddy, con el texto en inglés en páginas opuestas, puede obtenerse en las Salas de Lectura de la Ciencia Cristiana o en las tiendas de libros de la F. C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Información respecto a la demás literatura en español de la Ciencia Cristiana puede solicitarse a The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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"Through the forest"

The 10-speed dream

This is one of a number of essays in which young men and women write from the heart on subjects that are vital to them — values, life-styles, fresh thinking — a forum for their thoughts and ideas.

The "Great American Dream Machine" never seems to run down. It never stops producing some new object, or symbol, which embodies our fondest hopes of personal advancement and enhanced status, of being truly "in." Ten years ago it was a souped-up Chevy; now it's a 10-speed bicycle.

The clean-cut teen-ager who acquired standing by screeching his tires at intersections has been replaced by a gender, longer-haired youth who rhythmically pumps his 10-speed along country roads. This new arrival has attracted quite a following, both young and old. He conjures up good feelings, aesthetic and ecological, and he fits in well with our "back to nature" urge. But the 10-speeder's image is fast turning to plastic; it is being overwhelmed by our national talent for transforming "images" into commercial successes.

The bicycle craze has swept the country. Americans everywhere, from Los Angeles to Boston, are rediscovering that bike riding, and specifically 10-speed riding, is fun. But it's not that simple. Americans,

like most people, only rarely do things solely for fun. Fun, after all can be relative. Something is fun because we feel good doing it, but the reason we feel good can often be traced to our conformance to accepted ways of acting, to our awareness of doing the "in" thing.

To my thinking, this idea of "in-ness" has two main, and nearly inseparable, components: status and conformity. Hence Americans select the expensive 10-speed over its less prestigious brethren not because the ride is smoother but because their egos will accept no less (status), and other Americans follow suit not out of loyalty to ecology or physical fitness but out of a yearning to blend in (conformity).

What about status? "Keeping up with the Joneses" bores the ear-drum, but it still captures the mind. Despite some protestations to the contrary, most of us continue to be much concerned with status in the eyes of our neighbors. And for Americans, such concern takes form in a rush to acquire new things, things equal to or better than those of the guy next door. Consider the vagaries of status.

As for conformity, we're an extremely style-conscious people. When a new style is in the air — whether it's cuffs on trousers or ten speeds on a bicycle — we follow the trail: straight to the nearest store. Take a look at the average college campus. Students cry poverty, but if any student is not able to satisfy his yearning for a 10-speed, it's not noticeable. If today's student is demonstrating anything, it is the compatibility of patched, dirty Levis and spotless Peugeots or Ralaphes.

There's an interesting irony here. If ever a generation has striven to be "nonconformist," it is the present. But we constantly see student-initiated changes — in dress, speech, mode of transportation — becoming rallying points for conformity. Thus a generation attempting to chart new paths outside the mainstream of American culture finds itself caught in the current of conformity, more "in" than ever.

It is a difficult current to buck. Much of our economy feeds on conformity and status, and our reasons for buying are often quite unrelated to the product itself. Who is to say that you or I wouldn't be just as happy (and a couple hundred dollars richer) with a 3-speed, or a one-speed — or even a bicycleless? Yet the chances are good we'll stick to our 10-speeds.

"So what?" you may ask. What if today's crop of 10-speeds, does indicate a persistent national obsession with "in-ness"? It may also indicate that people actually are concerned about ecology and physical fitness. (Perhaps, but that's another question.) For now, our passwords into happiness are "pass the 10-speed, please." In another ten years, what?

Keith Henderson

Keith Henderson is on the staff of the Monitor.

Bill Coughlin

Yes and know

If you
think
youth
uncouth

how
outh
are you
to youth?

Richard Henry Lee

How label?

"Send us a paragraph
of what you are —
don't tell it all —
in thirty words,
no more."

Voiceless wind
sifting dirt,
silent water
eating stone,
breach mountains.
Sunlight and sunless night
open and close
flowers.

There are no words —
only
the sounds of change
interacting forces
create.

L. A. Davidson

Untitled

blessed is he
who sees light
beyond the gray sleeve
of numbers,
whose ear pierces
the roaring tape.

he will find himself
high above a waterfall
listening to ledgers
breaking up on rocks.
they will join currents
that empty into the cool sea.

he will stand on the shore
and smell wheat
that will blow into the apron
of the one he loves.
she will be his favorite gift.

Bill Coughlin

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Wednesday, March 26, 1975

The Monitor's view

Mideast assassination . . .

King Faisal of Saudi Arabia was "a sort of moral conscience for many Arab leaders," in Secretary Kissinger's phrase. His commitment to the Arab cause was accompanied by a wisdom and integrity that make his loss bitter for the West as well as for his own people. Despite his role in using oil as a political weapon, and his condemnation of American partiality toward Israel, he sought and maintained strong ties with the United States.

No radical change in Saudi Arabia's moderating influence in the Middle East is expected in the wake of King Faisal's assassination, which was reportedly not for political purposes but by a mentally deranged nephew. But this act of violence, especially coming so soon after the breakdown of Dr. Kissinger's latest Mideast peace mission, inevitably adds to the sense of uncertainty created by that breakdown. The combination of events must not be allowed to increase the instability that feeds talk of war in the area.

Prince Khalid, designated as Faisal's successor, is a brother who presumably shares an interest in preserving the future of the royal house in a political climate fostering sound use of the nation's vast but finite oil resource. The outwardly strongest exercise of power in the government is likely to be displayed by Prince Fahd, whom Khalid has named the new Crown Prince and first deputy prime minister. Though jostling for position in government can be expected, no major upheaval is on the horizon.

As for relations with the U.S., the post-Faisal government has a specific interest in maintaining equilibrium to support recent arrangements for U.S. arms sales to Saudi Arabia and for expanded technical and economic cooperation. It behooves the U.S. and other Western countries to manifest the conciliatory attitudes to bolster moderate elements in Saudi Arabia rather than to provide grist for impatient voices there.

. . . and reassessment

It is hard not to conclude that the United States is now exerting a not-so-subtle pressure on Israel to adopt a more flexible stance. President Ford's announcement of a "total reassessment" of U.S. policies in the Middle East includes consideration of American military and economic support for Israel — a fact no one is hiding.

This does not mean Washington intends to or will cut back its massive aid. But the possibility that this might happen is sufficient to elicit sharp concern in Israel. The Israeli mood already is reported to be bitter.

That some new U.S. strategy is now needed is self-evident. The situation in the Middle East has deteriorated precipitately following the failure of Henry Kissinger's diplomatic efforts. The Arab leaders have adopted a new militancy. The Russians wait in the wings for an opportune moment to act. And now the change in leadership in Saudi Arabia adds further unpredictability.

It is folly for Israel and the Arabs themselves not to reassess their positions in light of the dangers that confront them both. It remains unequivocally clear that the only alternative to peace is war. If the United Nations mandates in Sinai and the Golan Heights are not renewed this spring, another round of fighting is likely. It would be worse than the last — and a probable oil embargo would be even more shattering to the world economy than the last. In the end the only outcome that can satisfy the

Arabs is Israel's withdrawal to its pre-1967 boundaries.

No one gainsays the risk which further pullbacks entail for Israel. Its situation is precarious. But, as Henry Kissinger has argued, the risk of repeated wars is greater. It could mean the destruction of the Jewish state.

Although the administration is trying hard not to assess blame for the breakdown of the Kissinger mission, someone is sending out the word that the Secretary is disappointed in Israel's more than Egypt's intransigence. Dr. Kissinger could not push such a line too openly in Congress without making it appear he is looking for a scapegoat. But clearly legislators have been left with the impression that Israel must carry a large share of the responsibility.

If more and more lawmakers come to think this is so, it cannot be ruled out they will begin taking a harder look at America's massive aid commitments to Israel. The U.S. has provided almost \$6 billion worth of military and economic aid since 1949. It sold Israel \$2.5 billion worth of arms in fiscal 1974, of which \$1.5 billion was converted to outright grants. Now Israel is seeking another \$2.5 billion worth of munitions.

Whether Secretary Kissinger still has hopes of a return to the Mideast to extract an Israeli-Egyptian accord is not clear. But for the first time since the establishment of the state of Israel, the administration is talking about a reappraisal of American aid. That is an extraordinary development.

How to help housing

There is little question that the housing industry is in a depression and needs help. New dwellings are being produced at only half the national target rate. But Sen. Russell Long's proposal to give home buyers a tax credit of up to \$2,000 is not a sound way to aid the industry.

The one attractive feature of the proposal is that it would quickly get more money into the economy than would other schemes which use housing as a vehicle. But this general stimulus could be achieved by increasing the overall level of tax cuts in the bill which House and Senate conferees have been debating.

As an element of tax policy, the proposed credit is indefensible. The dollars it would release might be largely absorbed by higher prices for new houses. It would benefit mainly home owners in the upper-middle-income bracket. It would benefit this year's home buyers, excluding those who bought last year or will buy next year.

A somewhat more attractive proposal for aiding housing construction takes a different route. The House is considering subsidizing mortgages by one of two ways. The first method would have the home buyer pay 6 percent of his mortgage rate, now running at about 9 percent, for a period of three years, with the government underwriting the rest. Under the second method, the purchaser would pay 7 percent for the life of the mortgage and the government

would pay the difference between subsidized and actual rates.

Even a mortgage subsidy proposal, however, has its drawbacks. It can only be considered an interim proposal. Over the long run it may be more desirable to enable the savings and loan institutions, which finance the lion's share of home construction, to broaden their investment base so that they can rebound more readily after contractions in the money supply or interest rate hikes — the chief instruments of current inflation-fighting policy.

Beyond even this, the assumption that housing and auto production should always bear the chief burden of restraining or stimulating the economy should be re-examined. True, in principle, housing is a good candidate for restraining the economy because a drop in new housing starts does not result in an immediate crimp in available living quarters. Existing housing accounts for a full 97 percent of the housing stock available in any year.

However, in practice, in the current business cycle the Federal Reserve Board overdid it. Economists are widely agreed that monetary restraint was imposed too tightly and too long, hitting housing harder than was necessary. Thus the greatest hope for the industry may not lie so much in tax credits or mortgage subsidies for new home buyers as in protection against unwise Federal Reserve Board actions.

Opinion and commentary

Quo vadis?



The Christian Science Monitor

Point of view

Fractured parties

By Roscoe Drummond

Washington

It is evident now that both political parties face the prospect of serious splintering before next year's presidential campaign gets underway.

The Republicans confront a third-party threat from the right.

The Democrats see a third-party threat from both the left and the right.

Thus at this point the odds are that the Democrats are in for more trouble from intraparty controversy than the Republicans, who, however, have other disadvantages.

Here is what plagues the Democrats:

After dominating the 1972 convention and getting George McGovern a nomination, the left wing of the Democratic Party is on the loose. Under the aegis of the ADA (Americans for Democratic Action) it met in Chicago a few days ago only to find that it had no agreed set of policies and no presidential candidate it could accept.

The left wingers yearn for Ted Kennedy as their nominee. They would cordially embrace Sen. Walter Mondale, but he has bowed out. They would accept Morris Udall or former Sen. Fred Harris, but see them as weak contenders.

The goal of the Democratic Liberal activists is to capture control of the party as they did in 1972, but the Democratic Party moderates are determined not to repeat the McGovern fiasco.

From its viewpoint the Democratic left is anticipating disaster because, without a McGovern-type candidate of its own, it sees the party ending up with one of two massively unacceptable nominees — Gov. George Wallace or Sen. Henry Jackson.

The dissident liberals wouldn't abide such a nomination. They would either sit out the campaign or make a third-party effort.

The threat to the Democratic Party from the other direction revolves around the uncertain Governor Wallace. If he doesn't get a place on the ticket or, at the very least, get a party platform he can substantially endorse, he is already well enough organized and sufficiently well financed to go it alone. This very prospect will give him additional leverage at the convention.

But the more conservative Republicans are profoundly unhappy at many, if not most, of the Ford administration policies. They think

Mirror of opinion

The recent information explosion about the misuse of Federal agencies to dampen real or imagined domestic political dissent now includes broad allegations of abuse of the records and powers of the Internal Revenue Service.

[The] story about I.R.S.'s "Operation Leprechaun" and the use of a female operative — code name, Carmen — is only one of the more sensational in a series of revelations about the extracurricular activities of the service. According to Carmen, she was supposed to "pick up all the dirt I could" on judges and politicians in the Miami area. One of Carmen's prime targets was apparently Richard Gerstein, State's Attorney of Dade

County, who was conducting a vigorous investigation of Watergate matters at the time.

Earlier this winter, a Senate subcommittee reported that a special unit of the I.R.S. received from the Department of Justice the same computerized list the department had furnished to the C.I.A. At the behest of Justice officials, the special I.R.S. staff was charged with developing information about individuals and groups — ranging from political columnists to Black Panthers to the National Council of Churches. All were treated as possible threats to the security of the United States.

The I.R.S. contact with the American people is broad and intimate. Its

Centennial echoes

By Louis H. Bean

We are fast approaching the interesting conjuncture of a slump in business activity, a bicentennial celebration and a presidential election, all in 1976. The similar conjuncture of centennial 1876 comes to mind, with a lesson or two for all of us, particularly the Congress and the President.

Take first the current forecasts and projections about the economy. These hint at the strong possibility that bicentennial 1976 may actually be a depression year. No one really expects a repetition of the deep and prolonged depression of the 1830s or the sharp and short depression of postwar 1921. But the hints of a prolonged five-year period of substantial unemployment take us back a hundred years to the centennial decade of the 1870s. In 1876 the economy was in its third year of slump and unemployment; in 1878 the U.S. will be in the second year of deep recession.

One of the major factors in today's recession is the enormous disruption caused by the fourfold increase in oil prices, with its reverberations throughout the entire price structure and a drain of huge sums of money from rich and poor countries alike. The factors that brought on the depression of the 1870s, while different, affected other countries as well. In 1873 prosperity was hit by financial panic and recession followed by depression for five years. Revival and prosperity were delayed until 1878-1880. Moreover, exactly the same pattern shows up in the business annals of England, France, Germany, and Austria. Today, too, England, France, Germany, and Japan, the new industrial powers, are in the same state of recession in which the U.S. finds itself.

There are some arresting political as well as business facts that link the 1970s with the 1870s. Open the Samuel Elliot Morrison and Henry Steele Commager "Growth of the American Republic," Volume II, to the chapter on the politics of the Grant administration of 1869-1876, bearing in mind what has been witnessed a hundred years later in the Nixon-Ford administrations. You will read about foreign affairs that will make you think of Vietnam; about political and business corruption; about a president who said "let no guilty man escape" and allowed escape with presidential connivance; about corruption in state and local governments as well as in Washington; and everywhere a

reason to expect one in 1976.

Will the overhang of Watergate and millions of unemployed voters produce a popular vote with a Democratic margin in 1976 like that produced by the similar conditions in 1876? It would make for an interesting parallel if it did.

Mr. Bean is an economist and statistician.

Readers write

UNICEF's needs

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The U.S. Committee for UNICEF, through which all private contributions from Americans are channeled to the United Nations Children's Fund, would appreciate the opportunity to clarify certain statements in the Monitor article "Children's relief agencies benefit despite hard times."

It is indeed true, as Alexandra Johnson reports, that many of our citizens are giving more generously than ever. But the critical needs of UNICEF's children call for far more than the \$3 million figure cited in her article.

The regular UNICEF budget for 1974 was \$95.5 million for longrange child assistance programs in 111 developing countries and is expected to exceed \$100 million this year. Having declared the first World Child Emergency in its history, the Children's Fund is also seeking an additional \$75 million through 1976 to combat the disastrous effects of inflation, population pressures, adverse weather conditions and shortages of food which now threaten more than 400 million children with severe malnutrition and even starvation.

UNICEF depends entirely upon voluntary contributions, both from governments and individuals, for its funds, and the American people have been among the most responsive to its appeals.

C. Loyd Bailey
Executive Director
New York UNICEF

Australia's Jews

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In Richard L. Strout's fourth admirable portrait-in-miniature for his series on the Founding Fathers, he gave us the quintessential John Adams as well as graphic glimpses of John's notable helpmeet Abigail. I am only sorry that space didn't permit the inclusion of a passage from John Adams's stated letter to Abigail on the actual voting of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia:

"... Passed without one dissenting colony... it ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty... solemnized from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward for evermore."

Ann Arbor, Mich. Carlton F. Wells

It is inexcusable for a good reporter to report "a large Jewish minority" — when in fact the Jewish population is less than 1 percent of the Australian population. Is this the "large Jewish minority" as reported by Ms. Miller? I believe a more accurate interpretation of the Australian Government's move to disallow the visas to the PLO group would be that Australia simply will not accept terrorists as guests, and that the Australian Government is not prone to acceptance of PLO members just because some other countries might find it expedient at this time.

Richard P. Voss
Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

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Joe Lillo